

The Middletown Transcript

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MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1915

PRICE THREE CENTS

BALL SEASON OPENS

Middletown Lost Its First Game to George & John

ODESSA DEFEATS SILVERBROOK

Before an assemblage of over 400 on the grand stand, on fences, benches and standing around the field, the first game on their schedule was played by the Middletown Club against the New Castle nine, on Saturday last.

Considering their many handicaps, the home players did well—very well, in truth. The nine had never played a single game together; had done but little practicing as a nine or as individuals; and were really in no condition by reason of an utter absence of team work, to do anything like as well as later we and the general public confidently expect they will do. Besides, they were pitted against one of the strongest teams in the state—a somewhat tough baptism!

But, we say again they did themselves credit, and pleased the big crowd of spectators heartily.

An unfortunate misunderstanding between the right fielder and the second baseman which resulted in an easy fly dropping untouched between them, let in three runs by the visitors in the first inning—which naturally put something of a damper upon their spirits and may have lost them the game.

This error suggests the imperative necessity of the home club having a field captain in addition to the other captain to settle all such questions.

But the New Castle left fielder, Hause had a bad case of butter fingers in the sixth inning, and his bad error, plus a streak of fine batting by our boys, set five runs to their credit so that the score stood six to six at the end of the sixth inning.

A square error by the umpire in the ninth inning prevented the Middletown team from possibly making enough to tie or surpass their opponents.

Where all did so well, it may seem partial to speak of any specially, but the very skillful fashion in which Donovan played first merits notice. He scooped up several bad throws and missed but one. Mr. Ellison's fly catching embraced everything in his neighborhood and the batting of captain Gibbs, was the best shown on the field, for besides batting every time, he sent the ball along the extreme left in a style that fooled the fielders.

The visitors came in two big auto busses and brought a life and two drums, a bass and a snare drum to do their "rooting". There should be no drums allowed while a play is in progress as it interferes with orders from the captains.

The only instance of rough-house shown in the game was the deliberate tripping of Mr. Ellison by Wilhelm on first base and we think that for an instant after rolling over and over for at least three times Mr. Ellison was in a mood "to put a head" on the New Castle chap for his impudence!

Nearly sixty dollars was received at the box office for admissions. The townsfolk are highly gratified at the excellent showing our team made, and they only ask that "the boys" get to work and do a deal of team-work, batting practice in lieu of knocking flies for fielders. The nine's outfield fly catching is excellent it is their hitting, base running and general team work they need to improve.

We publish the score below:

GEORGE AND JOHN		H.	O.	A.	E.
Wilhelm, 1b.....	1	8	1	0	0
Naylor, 3b.....	1	1	1	0	0
Carlin, ss.....	2	3	3	0	0
McGregory, c.....	3	7	1	0	0
Ferguson, lf.....	2	2	0	0	0
Armstrong, 2b.....	0	3	1	0	0
Auld, cf.....	1	0	0	1	0
Hance, rf.....	1	1	1	0	0
Sullivan, p.....	1	1	2	0	0
Total.....	12	27	9	2	

MIDDLETOWN		H.	O.	A.	E.
Thompson, ss.....	1	1	2	1	0
Ellison, lf.....	0	4	0	0	0
Vinyard, rf.....	0	1	1	0	0
Richards, p.....	0	0	1	0	0
Jones, 2b.....	0	3	1	1	0
Segelken, 3b.....	1	1	3	0	0
Donohoe, cf.....	1	0	0	0	0
Donovan, 1b.....	1	11	0	0	0
Gibbs, c.....	3	6	1	0	0
Newman, p.....	0	1	0	0	0
Total.....	7	27	10	4	

SCORE BY INNINGS:
G. and J. 0 0 1 0 2 0 4 0—10
Middletown 0 0 0 1 5 0 0 0—6
Umpires—Murphy and Jones.

This afternoon at 3:15 the local boys will line-up against the Penlyn H. Club of Wilmington, and a good game is expected. Richards and Gibbs will be the battery for the locals, with Pyle and Livermore for Penlyn Hall.

Mr. Jesse L. Shepherd as president of the Athletic Association opened the season and the game last Saturday with a formal speech.

Lifting his hand like some bishop about to pronounce the postscript blessing, a silence fell upon the assembled fans 400 that crowded the bleachers, and Mr. Shepherd spoke as follows: "These grounds are known as Academy Park. Since Caesar's 'thronical brag,'

"Vehi, vidi, vici", I came, I saw, I conquered," that is, probably, the briefest announcement of a great event indeed two words shorter than Commodore Perry's famous announcement of the licking he gave the British on Lake Erie, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." At any rate, it is safe to say it is shortest ball ground opening oration on record.

ODESSA 5 SILVERBROOK 3

Odessa, Del., May 15.—Odessa beat Silverbrook in a fast and exciting game here today, 5 to 3. Matthews pitched his first game of the season and although a little wild was very effective in the pinches. Carrow as usual was very steady, and while the Brookers got next to his delivery in the eighth inning he held the Brook boys down in the ninth when a hit would have meant a tie score and possibly the game. Brown a new man in the Wilmington team's line-up, made a very nice showing, sharing batting honors with Matthews.

SILVERBROOK		R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Brown, rf, 1b.....	1	2	2	0	0	0
Sharp, 2b.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crooks, cf.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sieman, ss.....	0	1	3	1	2	1
Smith, 3b.....	0	1	3	2	1	1
Warren, lf.....	0	0	1	0	1	0
Greenfield, 1b, rf.....	0	0	7	0	3	3
Harkins, c.....	1	0	8	3	1	1
Matthewson, p.....	1	2	0	4	0	0
Total.....	3	6	24	10	8	

ODESSA		R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
P. Wallace, cf.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
Heldmyer, ss.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
Weist, 2b.....	0	1	4	1	1	0
W. Ward, 3b.....	0	1	1	3	0	0
Heller, lf.....	0	1	10	3	1	1
S. Wallace, c.....	0	1	0	1	0	0
S. Wallace, c.....	0	2	9	0	0	0
Donovan, rf.....	1	1	1	0	0	0
Carrow, p.....	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total.....	5	7	27	10	2	

SCORE BY INNINGS:
Silverbrook 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—3
Odessa 0 0 2 0 0 1 2 x—5

The Odessa boys will play the first Eden A. C. team of Wilmington and another hard fought game with Odessa coming out on top is looked for.

Port Penn's Ball Schedule

The Port Penn base ball team will open their season on Decoration Day when they will play a double-header with the strong Tremont team of Wilmington.

The probable line-up for this season will be C. Yearseley and White, catchers; B. Yearseley and Johnson, pitchers; Rimes, 1b; Dyer, 2b; Bendler or Carpenter, 3b; R. Yearseley, ss; Saxten, Voshell, Zacheis, Hickman, and Gibson. Several other players will be tried out. The club has purchased new uniforms, which they obtained at wholesale prices through the kindness of Mr. Albert Kumpel.

The Port Penn Club has arranged the following schedule for the season of 1915.

- May 31, Tremont (2 games).
- June 5th, Penlyn Hall.
- June 12th, (pending).
- June 19th, Widel.
- June 26, Overbrook.
- July 3d, Ward Club.
- July 6th, Silverbrook (2 games).
- July 10th, (pending).
- July 17th, Tremont.
- July 24th, Luxberger A. C.
- July 31st, Wilmington, at Wilmington.
- Aug. 7th, Widel.
- Aug. 14th, Penlyn Hall.
- Aug. 21st, Delaware Hard Fibre.
- Aug. 28th, (open).
- Sept. 4th, (open).
- Sept. 6th, (open).
- Sept. 11th, Middletown, at Middletown.

Will not schedule remaining games until later in season.

Local News

The members of Bethesda M. E. Sunday-School will celebrate on the first Sunday in June.

The Sunday School of Forest Presbyterian Church will hold their Children's Day services on the second Sunday in June.

After June first, the hours at the Public Library will be: Tuesdays 7 to 8:30 p. m.; Fridays, 7 to 8:30 p. m.; Saturdays, 8 to 5 p. m.

Unclaimed Letters—The following list of letters remaining unclaimed in the Post Office, for week ending May 13th: Mrs. Adelle Bratler, Miss Julia Dorman, Mary Ida Stock, Noah Amerson, Mr. Famille, Joseph H. Griffin and Angious Lascais.

The members of the Philathea class of the Bethesda M. E. Sunday School will hold a bake and rummage sale in the room adjoining Mr. P. L. McWhorter's residence on next Saturday, May 29th. All contributions will be gratefully received.

Dover Girls in Auto Mishap

While returning late Saturday afternoon, from Newark where they attended the races and other sports at Delaware College, the car of Mrs. Walter Morris of Dover, in which were her daughter, Miss Louise, and several young companions, came near turning turtle as the car rounded the curve at Cooch's Bridge. But for a stone obstructing their passage, the machine would likely have been wrecked. As it was, it required the help of a passing machine to pull them out of their predicament.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mrs. Robert Francis and Mr. John M. Naudain, of Baltimore, have been guests at the home of Mrs. William H. Houston.

John J. Hoffecker, of Philadelphia, was a guest at his home here the first of the week.

Miss Jean Metten was a recent visitor at the home of her brother William F. Metten in Wilmington.

Mrs. W. S. P. Combs had her mother Mrs. Reed, of Ellendale for an over Sunday visitor.

Hon. Franklin Brockson, of Clayton, was the guest of his brothers here on Wednesday.

Miss Prudence Lewis spent last Saturday and Sunday in Philadelphia where her mother Mrs. S. E. Lewis is undergoing treatment.

Rev. and Mrs. F. H. Moore attended the funeral of Dr. Moore's sister Miss Marion Hardy Moore of 2022 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, on Tuesday. Dr. Moore went from Philadelphia to Rochester, N. Y., to attend the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, he being the delegate from the Presbytery of New Castle.

Mrs. Joseph Miller and little son, of Wyoming have been spending the week with Mrs. Miller's parents Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Pearce near town.

Mr. A. Fogel is spending the week in New York.

Miss Bertha Manlove, of near town, is visiting friends in Wilmington.

Mr. John Smith and little daughter are spending a week in Wilmington.

Mrs. Charles N. Dickerson, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Mrs. J. C. Alston.

Mr. Alfred Connelley, of Philadelphia spent Sunday with his parents here.

Miss Laura Connelley has returned from a visit with Miss Mae Shalleross at Trenton, N. J.

Mrs. J. C. Alston and Mrs. Charles N. Dickerson spent Monday with friends in Smyrna.

Mrs. Paul Gillis and Miss Osie Gillis, of Wilmington, are visiting Mrs. J. J. Northrup.

Mrs. Herbert Mabrey, of near Smyrna, spent Wednesday with her sister Mrs. J. R. Brown.

Mrs. James L. Warren, Mrs. G. B. Pearson and son Burton, spent Wednesday and Thursday in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Mary Droll is the guest of friends in Philadelphia and Conshohocken for the next two weeks.

Mrs. S. E. Tombey, of Haleshorpe, Md., spent Monday and Tuesday with Mrs. J. H. Emerson.

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis F. Millman and little daughter Dorothy, of Woodside, were Sunday guests of her mother Mrs. Rosa Weber.

Mrs. Rosa Weber spent this week with friends in Swedesboro, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Messick, and mother Mrs. J. B. Messick and Mr. C. G. Cann motored to Philadelphia on Wednesday in their new "Winton Six".

NEW CENTURY CLUB NOTES

A special business meeting of the Woman's New Century Club was held on Wednesday afternoon, in the Parish building. The object of the meeting was to discuss the bids offered for the building of the proposed new Club House. The president, Mrs. Mary Cochran Pool, opened the meeting and after telling the object of the meeting, called the chairman of the Building Committee, Miss Eliza Cochran Green, to the chair.

Miss Green read the bids offered by four different contractors, the lowest bidders being Culp Brothers of Chestertown, Md., their bid being something over \$7,300. This amount, by consensus of the members was more than they had bargained for, the architect, Mr. Street, of Philadelphia, having agreed to furnish plans for a \$5,000 club house. After quite a lively discussion on the part of the members, it was decided to write Mr. Street, asking him to eliminate certain arrangements from the plans, and probably making the house smaller, whereby the cost be brought down to the original figure of \$5,000. Certain expenses pertaining to light, heat, etc., will be added to the first cost. The members now have about \$3,000 in hand and hope to add at least another thousand before a building is begun.

Mrs. Mollie Sutton Pool, chairman of Entertainment, told of the proposed festivities for the coming year, which include a play, a supper, a summer festival and the December Bazar.

A Card of Thanks

The committee of ladies of the Middletown Public Library express through The Transcript their warm thanks to the many kind friends who by their generous contributions in money and goods, made the Library's Bake and Sale an almost unexampled success, the large sum of about \$72.00 having been realized.

NAMES TAX COLLECTORS

Tax collectors for New Castle county for the next two years were elected by the Levy Court of New Castle county at the meeting Tuesday afternoon. Commissioners Smith and Purks acted as tellers of the election.

The election of the collectors for the various hundreds resulted as follows: Appoquinimink, Walter S. Money; Blackbird, Harry Woodkeeper; Brandywine, Frank C. Miller; Christiansa, William Tinsman; Mill Creek, Robert A. Groves; New Castle, John U. Taylor; Pencader, Edward O. Walton; Red Lion, John C. Stuckert; St. Georges, George E. Rhodes; White Clay, Forrest W. Lovett.

All the collectors elected were collectors for the past two years with the exception of Groves in Mill Creek hundred, Walton in Pencader hundred and Money in Appoquinimink hundred, who are new men. Groves and Woodkeeper each received all seven votes of the members of the court; Miller, Taylor, Stuckert, Rhodes and Tinsman each received six votes; Lovett and Walton each received five votes.

At a meeting of the court Tuesday morning a letter from Thomas F. Gormley, chairman of the New Castle County Building Commission, was presented to the court in which it was stated that the resolution of the court asking the Commission to consider piping the county building for gas, had been referred to the commission.

A resolution providing for the rate per item to be paid the rural assessors for completing the assessment list for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1915, and ending June 30, 1916, was adopted. According to the resolution the rates per item in each hundred and the total amounts in each hundred will be:

Appoquinimink.....	\$.20	\$212.30
Blackbird.....	.23	194.36
Brandywine.....	.15	416.25
Christiana.....	.16	458.85
Mill Creek.....	.20	400.86
New Castle.....	.16	306.38
Pencader.....	.23	195.68
Red Lion.....	.23	209.32
St. Georges.....	.18	308.86
White Clay.....	.20	245.52
County Treasurer Charles H. Lippincott submitted to the Levy Court the following statement of the financial condition of the county:		
To the credit of the Levy Court.....	\$10,575.77	
Thirtieth street bridge account.....	94,808.13	
Miscellaneous road account.....	339.52	
Brandywine hundred.....	10,715.52	
Christiana hundred.....	788.58	
Mill Creek hundred.....	1,967.67	
White Clay Creek hundred.....	4,270.43	
New Castle hundred.....	3,262.13	
Pencader hundred.....	280.03	
Red Lion hundred.....	1,137.19	
St. Georges hundred.....	4,531.18	
Appoquinimink hundred.....	1,804.92	
Blackbird hundred.....	2,582.62	

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH NOTES

May 23d. Whitsunday.

Morning Prayer, Altar Service & Sermon at 10:30 A. M.

Sunday School session at 11:45 A. M. Evensong and Address at 7:30 P. M. Service on Wednesday evening at 7:30.

The offering for the Coal Fund of the Parish, is to be received on Sunday. It is hoped that every parishioner will make a contribution to the same.

The annual meeting of the Junior Auxiliary of the Diocese of Delaware, meets in Immanuel Church, New Castle Del., on Saturday, May 22d. The delegates from St. Anne's Parish are Frances Cochran, June Johnson and Ramona Newman.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Diocese of Delaware meets in Christ Church, Wilmington, Del., on Thursday May 27th.

The Hon. James Pennewill, Chief Justice of the State of Delaware, will make the afternoon Address in Old St. Anne's Church, on the 210th. Anniversary, which will be held this year on the third Sunday in June, and in Preacher at the morning service will be the very Rev. H. B. Bryan, B. D., Daan of Trinity Cathedral, Easton, Maryland. The Public cordially invited to these services.

The Rt. Rev. F. J. Kinsman, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Delaware, has issued invitations, to a reception at Bishopstead, Wilmington, Del., for the evening of May 26th., to meet the President of Delaware College, Mrs. Samuel Chiles Michell, and the Dean of the Womens' College of Delaware.

Bethesda Church Notes

May 23d; 9:30 A. M. Brotherhood Devotional meeting.

10:30 A. M. Preaching. If the weather conditions are favorable, the Pastor will discuss the parable of the leaven.

2 P. M. Sunday School. Let every scholar labor to build up the school. The Baraca and Philathea classes are making good progress.

7:30 P. M. Preaching. Subject, "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon." Jr. League Saturday at 3 P. M.

Forest Church Notes

In the absence of Dr. F. Moore, who is attending the sessions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Rochester, N. Y., Dr. W. C. Alexander, of Philadelphia, a former pastor of the church, will conduct the services both morning and evening.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

Local Students Made Good Showing at Delaware Meet

VINYARD MADE FAST TIME

On Saturday last there was held at Delaware College the second annual Intercholastic Track and Field Meet. All agree that the Meet held this year was more of a success in many particulars than the one held the previous year. It is of much interest to the Middletown populace as our own High School boys were entered and participated in it. Considering the amount of training and handicapped as they were, they made a notable showing last year; but this year they far eclipsed their past record and even their own expectations.

They were entered in Class 2, 100-yard dash, 440-yard dash, the Running Broad Jump, the High Jump and the 1-mile Relay Race. But because of the enforced absence of 2 of their contestants, they were not able to participate in the Running Broad and also the High Jump.

After securing their meal tickets they thoroughly enjoyed a luncheon, composed of food in accordance with the rules of "training".

The Meet began at 1:30 P. M. Elmer Vinyard a very "speedy" young man of this town showed "a clean pair of heels" to almost all the other contestants in Class 2, 100-yard dash; he making second place in the first heat, and third in the Semi-Final heat.

"Bob" Poole, too, made a creditable showing although he made his tremendous "get-away" before the crack of the gun, and thinking he was called back by the "judge" and having visions of a forfeited yard which he must run, he stopped; whereupon the other runners passed him but he, again taking up the race passed eight of the other contestants and finished in fourth place.

The M. H. S. was again handicapped in the Class II-One-Mile Relay Race, since they had Lane 10, the very outside of the track, in which they must run. E. Vinyard started it off taking the pole in the first 10 yards, and anyone who knows anything at all of running knows that that was "some" start when he passed nine other contestants and took the pole.

As he is wont to do, he led for three-quarters of the distance but then the Lewes High School man passed him by 1-2 a foot, and with them in that position that quarter ended.

"Dick" Kirk came next with a remarkable steady but fast sprint for almost the entire distance, which kept the M. H. S., in second place. Then came "Hugh" Brown with that steady and sure stride by which the M. H. S., gained a trifle.

"Bob" Poole brought up the rear. He with his 3 predecessors had some job to hold their position but they were all equal to the task, with the result that the M. H. S., finished in second place. Had it not been for the blocking of the track, when the Lewes High School man fainted about 10 feet from the scratch, it is absolutely believed by all who attended from this town, that the M. H. S., would have won the cup.

All members of the Track Team express their appreciation of their treatment at Delaware College, and speak highly of the true sportsmanship shown in each event. Truly all thought and knew that they "all met on the level and parted on the square."

Pledges Women His Vote

That he believed it his duty as a national legislator to vote for an enabling resolution which would place the question of woman suffrage before the States for their rejection or ratification, was the assertion Friday of Congressman Thomas W. Miller, speaking to a delegation from the Delaware Convention of the Congressional Union, in Rose room of the Hotel duPont. Should such a resolution come up in Congress, Mr. Miller said, it was his present intention to vote for it, but that such action does not mean that he would exert himself outside of his duties as a member of Congress. Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles and Miss Mabel Vernon replied to Mr. Miller's address, thanking him.

Fine Prospects For Fruit

Reports from the Seaford section say that present indications point to a great fruit crop. Trees of all varieties are looking fine are heavily set with foliage fruit and blossoms. The strawberries made a late start which favors perfect fruit. The acreage is about normal and picking will begin this week. The watermelon acreage is larger and the cantaloupes somewhat less than last year. The cucumber acreage has been reduced.

The white potato yield is expected to be reduced but that of sweet potatoes will be largely increased.

Ernest—Brown Wedding

Mr. John R. Ernest, of Sassafras, Md., son of John F. Ernest and Miss Mildred K. Brown, of New York City, were quietly married at Chestertown, Md., on Friday morning last by Rev. H. D. Martin. They will reside at Sassafras, where the groom is engaged in the mercantile business.

MARYLAND HIGHWAYS

It is believed that at the end of this year Maryland will be the first state in the Union to have completed a continuous, connected, main arterial system of modern state highways radiating from the industrial and geographical center of the state at Baltimore, and connecting the county seats of each of the twenty-three counties with each other and with Baltimore. This will soon include the longest practically continuous section of modern road in the United States, being nearly 400 miles from Oakland in the heart of the Allegheny mountains, at the western border of the state, to Ocean City on the Atlantic ocean, at its southeastern extremity. The state is also constructing the Hanover street bridge in the city of Baltimore, which will be one and a half miles long over all, including approaches, etc; will cost approximately \$1,250,000; and is the longest and most expensive bridge in the state, besides being the largest ever built by a State Highways commission. The state is also expending within the corporate limits of the city of Baltimore, the sum of \$3,250,000 on all kinds of city paving of the latest and highest type, this being the only case in the country where a state is thus extending its system on a large scale into the heart of a city with 600,000 inhabitants. The state has likewise constructed a boulevard forty miles long between Baltimore and Washington, and one of thirty-five miles between Baltimore and Annapolis. It is conservatively stated that Maryland is expending more money for state roads in proportion to its resources and size than any other state, while the amount actually disbursed in this way may be exceeded in only one or two states.

Cecilton High School

There will be eight graduates of the George Biddle High School, Cecilton, this year. The commencement will be held in the school building, Tuesday morning, June 1. Dr. S. C. Vitchell, President of Delaware College, will address the graduates.

Class Day exercises will be held in the High School Thursday afternoon, May 27, at 2 o'clock. Sunday afternoon May 30, at 2:30 o'clock Rev. W. A. Coale will preach the Baccalaureate sermon at St. Stephen's P. E. Chapel in Cecilton.

WILSON, IN NOTE TO GERMANY DEMANDS A HALT ON METHODS

Submarine Warfare Which Results in Killing Americans Must Stop—Declares It Subversive of Principles of War.

Declaring Injuries Done Citizens Of United States Are "Without Measure," President Calls For Guarantee Against Their Recurrence.

Washington.—President Wilson's note to Germany on the sinking of the Lusitania was sent to Ambassador Gerard Thursday for presentation to the German Government.

Germany must abandon her submarine attacks on merchant vessels. This is the demand of the United States, clear-cut and unequivocal. If she refuses, the Government of the United States will take such action as may be necessary in the "performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment."

It is for the future that Germany must give bond. Willing to accept from her a disavowal of responsibility for what has occurred, this Government, the note insists, must have absolute assurance that the offenses which have been committed will not be repeated. And to that end the demand is made that Germany shall abandon her submarine attacks on merchant ships. For, says the note:

"Manifestly submarines cannot be used against merchantmen, as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity."

The communication expresses the confident expectation of the United States "that the Imperial German Government will disavow the acts of which the Government of the United States complains, that they will make reparation so far as reparation is possible for injuries which are without measure, and that they will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything to obviously subversive of the principles of warfare for which the Imperial German Government in the past so wisely and so firmly contended."

Time Has Come For Understanding. The full text of the note as made public by the State Department follows:

"Department of State,

"Washington, May 13, 1915.

"The Secretary of State of the American Ambassador at Berlin:

"Please call on the Minister of Foreign Affairs and, after reading to him this communication, leave with him a copy.

"In view of recent acts of the German authorities in violation of American rights on the high seas, which culminated in the torpedoing and sinking of the British steamer Lusitania on May 7, 1915, by which over 100 American citizens lost their lives, it is clearly wise and desirable that the Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government should come to a clear and full understanding as to the grave situation which has resulted.

"The sinking of the British passenger steamer Falaba by a German submarine on March 28, through which Leon C. Thrasher, an American citizen, was drowned; the attack on April 28 on the American vessel Cushing by a German aeroplane; the torpedoing on May 1 of the American vessel Gulfight by a German submarine, as a result of which two or more American citizens met their death; and, finally, the torpedoing and sinking of the steamship Lusitania, constitute a series of events which the Government of the United States has observed with growing concern, distress and amazement.

Calls For Disavowal Of Acts.

"Recalling the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by the Imperial German Government in matters of international right, and particularly with regard to the freedom of the seas, having learned to recognize the German people and the German influence in the field of international obligation as always engaged upon the side of justice and humanity; and having understood the instructions of the Imperial German Government to its naval commanders to be upon the same plane of humane action prescribed by the naval codes of other nations, the Government of the United States was loth to believe—it cannot now bring itself to believe—that these acts, so absolutely contrary to the rules, the practices and the spirit of modern warfare, could have the countenance or sanction of that great government. It feels it to be its duty, therefore, to address the Imperial German Government, concerning them with the utmost frankness and in the earnest hope that it is not mistaken in expecting action on the part of the Imperial German Government which will correct the unfortunate impressions which have been created and vindicate once more the position of that government with regard to the sacred freedom of the seas.

Germany Cannot Abbreviate Americans' Rights.

"The Government of the United States has been apprised that the Imperial German Government considered themselves to be obliged by the extraordinary circumstances of the present war and the measures adopted by their adversaries in seeking to cut Germany off from all commerce, to

adopt methods of retaliation which go much beyond the ordinary methods of warfare at sea, in the proclamation of a war zone from which they have warned neutral ships to keep away.

"This Government has already taken occasion to inform the Imperial German Government that it cannot admit the adoption of such measures or such a warning of danger to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality; and that it must hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability for any infringement of those rights, intentional or incidental. It does not understand the Imperial German Government to question those rights. It assumes, on the contrary, that the Imperial Government accept, as of course, the rule that the lives of non-combatants, whether they be of neutral citizenship or citizens of one of the nations at war, cannot lawfully or justly be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unarmed merchantman, and recognize also, as all other nations do, the obligation to take the usual precaution of visit and search to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality, or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag.

Rules Of Humanity Violated.

"The Government of the United States, therefore, desires to call the attention of the Imperial German Government with the utmost earnestness to the fact that the objection to their present method of attack against the trade of their enemies lies in the practical impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding those rules of fairness, reason, justice and humanity which all modern opinion regards as imperative. It is practically impossible for the officers of a submarine to visit a merchantman at sea and examine her papers and cargo. It is practically impossible for them to make a prize of her; and if they cannot put a prize crew on board of her, they cannot sink her without leaving her crew and all on board of her to the mercy of the sea in her small boats. These facts, it is understood, the Imperial German Government frankly admit. We are informed that in the instances of which we have spoken time enough for even that poor measure of safety was not given, and in at least two of the cases cited not so much as a warning was received. Manifestly, submarines cannot be used against merchantmen, as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity.

"American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in traveling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas, and exercise those rights in what should be the well justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations, and certainly in the confidence that their own Government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights.

Warning No Palliation Of Unlawful Act.

"There was recently published in the newspapers of the United States, I regret to inform the Imperial German Government, a formal warning purporting to come from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington, addressed to the people of the United States, and stating, in effect, that any citizen of the United States who exercised his right of free travel upon the seas would do so at his peril if his journey should take him within the zone of waters within which the Imperial German Navy was using submarines against the commerce of Great Britain and France, notwithstanding the respectful but very earnest protest of this Government, the Government of the United States. I do not refer to this for the purpose of calling the attention of the Imperial German Government at this time to the surprising irregularity of a communication from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington, addressed to the people of the United States through the newspapers, but only for the purpose of pointing out that no warning that an unlawful and inhumane act will be committed can possibly be accepted as an excuse or palliation for that act or as an abatement of the responsibility for its commission.

Attacks "Acts Of Lawlessness."

"Long acquainted as this Government has been with the character of the Imperial German Government and with the high principles of equity by which they have in the past been actuated and guided, the Government of the United States cannot believe that the commanders of the vessels which committed these acts of lawlessness did so except under a misapprehension of the orders issued by the Imperial German naval authorities. It takes it for granted that, at least, within the practical possibilities of every such case, the commanders

even of submarines were expected to do nothing that could involve the lives of non-combatants or the safety of neutral ships, even at the cost of failing of their object of capture or destruction. It confidently expects, therefore, that the Imperial German Government will disavow the acts of which the Government of the United States complains, that they will make reparation so far as reparation is possible for injuries which are without measure, and that they will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare for which the Imperial German Government have in the past so wisely and so firmly contended.

Prompt Action By Germany Wanted.

"The Government and people of the United States look to the Imperial German Government for just, prompt and enlightened action in this vital matter with the greater confidence because the United States and Germany are bound together not only by special ties of friendship, but also by the explicit stipulations of the treaty of 1828 between the United States and the Kingdom of Prussia.

"Expressions of regret and offers of reparation in case of the destruction of neutral ships sunk by mistake, while they may satisfy international obligations, if of less of life results, cannot justify or excuse a practice the natural and necessary effect of which is to subject neutral nations and neutral persons to new and immeasurable risks.

"The Imperial German Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment.

"BRYAN."

GERMANY MODIFIES THREAT

Revoking Disclaimer Of Responsibility For Injury To Vessels Entering Naval War Zone, Berlin Offers To Pay For Damage Done.

Washington.—Germany, through Ambassador Gerard, notified the United States that submarine commanders had been specifically instructed not to harm neutral vessels not engaged in hostile acts, and that Germany would pay for damages to such ships in the war zone.

Neutral ships carrying contraband will be dealt with, the announcement says, according to the rules of naval warfare. If neutral ships are accidentally damaged in the war zone, Germany will express its regret and pay damage without prize court proceedings.

The German Government justifies its submarine warfare on the grounds that England threatened to starve the civilian population of Germany by prohibiting neutral commerce in foodstuffs and other necessities.

In previous communications Germany has disclaimed responsibility for any harm that might befall neutral vessels venturing into the war zone.

Hands Off Neutrals.

The text of the announcement cabled by Ambassador Gerard, which was issued by the Berlin Foreign Office in the form of a circular, follows:

"1. The Imperial German Government naturally has no intention of causing to be attacked by submarines or aircraft such neutral ships of commerce in the zone of naval warfare, definitely described in the notice of the German Admiralty staff of February 4 last, as have been guilty of no hostile act. On the contrary, the most definite instructions repeatedly have been issued to German war vessels to avoid attacks on such ships under all circumstances. Even when such ships have contraband of war on board, they are dealt with by submarines solely according to the rule of international law applying to prize warfare.

"2. Should a neutral ship nevertheless come to harm through German submarines or aircraft on account of an unfortunate (word apparently missing from dispatch) in the above-mentioned zone of naval warfare, the German Government will unreservedly recognize its responsibility therefore. In such a case it will express its regrets and afford damages without first instituting a prize court action.

"3. It is the custom of the German Government, as soon as the sinking of a neutral ship in the above-mentioned zone of naval warfare is ascribed to German war vessels to institute an immediate investigation into the cause. If grounds appear thereby to be given for association of such a hypothesis, the German Navy places itself in communication with the interested neutral government so that the latter may also institute an investigation.

Promises Prompt Pay.

"If the German Government is thereby convinced that the ship has been destroyed by German vessels, it will not delay in carrying out the provisions of paragraph 2 above. In case the German Government, contrary to the viewpoint of the neutral government, is not convinced by the result of the investigation, the German Government has also already on several occasions declared itself ready to allow the question to be decided by an international investigation commission, according to Chapter 3 of The Hague Convention of October 18, 1907, for the peaceful solution of international disputes."

PERU VOTES FOR PRESIDENT.

Indications Seem To Favor Jose Pardo, Former Executive.

Lima, Peru.—General elections were held throughout Peru Sunday, but the balloting will not be concluded until Monday. The indications seem to favor the return of the former President, Jose Pardo, to the Presidency.

Woolen clothing was exported from the United States to the value of \$4,675,424 last year, compared with \$2,297,171 in 1913.

THE PRESIDENT REVIEWS FLEET

Battleships "Engines to Promote Interests of Humanity".

PATRIOTIC SPIRIT RAMPANT

Asks Nothing For Herself Except What She Has a Right To Ask For Humanity Itself.

New York.—President Wilson, the man on whom the eyes of the world are turned because of the international situation, reviewed the Atlantic fleet in the Hudson River, and at a luncheon tendered to him on shore by the city of New York told a distinguished gathering of navy officers, army officers and civilians what the country and its Navy stood for. The great battleships that lay in the river, he said, were "engines to promote the interests of humanity."

"The inspiring thing about America," the President asserted, "is that she asks nothing for herself except what she has a right to ask for humanity itself. We want no nation's property; we wish to question no nation's honor; we wish to stand selflessly in the way of the development of no nation. It is not pretension on our part to say that we are privileged to stand for what every nation would wish to stand for and speaking for those things which all humanity must desire."

The spirit which brooded over the river, said the President, was "just a solemn evidence that the force of America is the force of moral principle, that there is not anything else she loves and that there is not anything else for which she will contend."

Tribute To Daniels.

The President took occasion, in his speech, to pay tribute to Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who sat beside him. Although the day was damp and chilly, with occasional downpours of rain, the weather abated in no way the enthusiasm with which New York greeted the head of the nation. In the forenoon he reviewed a land parade of 5,000 sailors and marines from the fleet's 16 battleships and from the moment he sat foot on shore until, after the luncheon, he returned to the Mayflower to review the fleet, his progress through the streets was a continuous ovation, remarked upon by those who accompanied him as the most enthusiastic they had witnessed since the President's inauguration. He was plainly touched by the welcome accorded him.

Everywhere the spirit of patriotism was in evidence. Many men and women seized every opportunity to tell the President of their support in the present international crisis. Thousands stood in the chill drizzle while the brigade of sailors and marines marched up Fifth avenue and during the afternoon, with a cold, damp wind blowing across the Hudson, thousands more thronged the slopes of Riverside Drive and other vantage points to watch the Mayflower as she passed up the river between the grim gray lines of war vessels.

The President's remarks at the luncheon were greeted with tremendous applause.

The President said in part: "This is not an occasion upon which, it seems to me, that it would be wise for me to make many remarks, but I would deprive myself of a great gratification if I did not express my pleasure in being here; my gratitude for the splendid reception which has been accorded me as the representative of the nation, and my profound interest in the navy of the United States.

"I think it is the natural instinctive judgment of the people of the United States that they express their power appropriately in an efficient Navy, and their interest is partly, I believe, because that Navy somehow is expected to express their character, not within our own borders, but outside our borders, where it is hoped we may occasionally touch others with some slight wisdom of what America stands for.

"But before I speak of the Navy of the United States I want to take advantage of the first public opportunity I have had to speak of the Secretary of the Navy, to express my confidence and my admiration, and to say that he has my unqualified support, for I have counseled with him in intimate fashion. I know how sincerely he has had it at heart that everything the Navy does and handles should be done and handled as the people of the United States wish them handled—because efficiency is something more than organization.

Germans Fighting On. Berlin, via London.—The following recital of events at the western front was given out at the war office: "Strong enemy troops have been attacking, north of Ypres, our positions east of the canal at Steenstraete and Het Sas, without regard for their own losses. All attacks were repulsed. The battle at Steenstraete continues.

"South of Lille the British made infantry attacks, after strong artillery preparations, which already have been repulsed in most places; but fighting continues at one or two points.

"Further south, on both sides of the ridge of Lorette Hills, and at Souchez, and at Neuville, north of Arras, renewed French attacks broke down under our fire. The French suffered especially heavy losses in the Lorette Hills."

DANISH STEAMERS SUNK.

Submarine Hits the Martha Off Aberdeen, Scotland; Crew Saved.

London.—The Danish steamer Martha was torpedoed and sunk off Aberdeen by a German submarine. Her crew of 18 were saved.

GIRL TO ENTER VARSITY AT 10.

Helen Bradford, Of Iowa, Already Through High School.

Iowa City.—Helen Bradford, of Ottumwa, 10 years old, has made arrangements to enter the University of Iowa in September. She was graduated from high school and is heralded as one of the best mathematicians among grade students of the State. She will be the youngest girl to attend Iowa in more than 10 years.

HEIR TO THRONE MAY DIE.

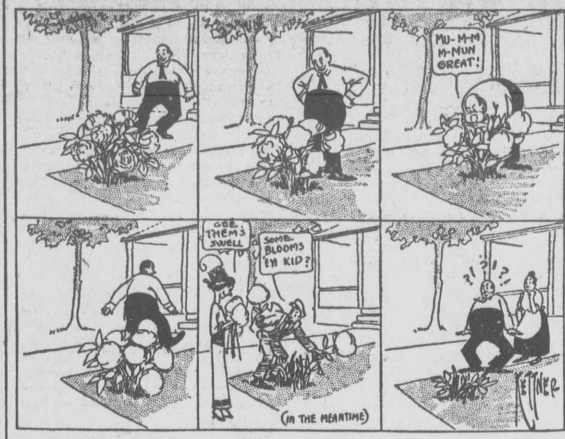
Archduke Francis Joseph, Reported Fatally Wounded.

Paris.—A dispatch from Warsaw states that it is learned from a well-informed source that Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, heir to the Austrian throne, was fatally wounded in the recent battle in Galicia. Splinters from an exploding bomb entered the Archduke's right leg, causing wounds that made it necessary to rush the Archduke to the military hospital at Konopitch at once.

Turks Also Arrayed Against Them At Van.

London.—Six thousand Armenians have been massacred at Van, in Armenia, Asiatic Turkey, according to a dispatch received in official quarters in London from the Russian consul at Urumiah, Persia. This message dated May 15. It adds that the Armenians are defending themselves to the utmost against the Turks and Kurds arrayed against them, but that help is urgently needed.

TAKING THE JOY OUT OF SPRING



NOTABLE GAINS ALLIES CLAIM

Declare the German Counter Attack Failed.

WARM CAMPAIGN IN BELGIUM

French, Repulsing Counter-Attacks At Steenstraete, Hold Positions Taken From Germans and Consolidate Their Gains.

London.—The following official statement was issued by the British War Office:

"The First Army has made a successful attack between Richebourg l'Avoue and Festubert, breaking the enemy's line over the greater part of a two-mile front.

"The attack commenced at midnight to the south of Richebourg l'Avoue, where we carried two successive lines of German breastworks on a front of 800 yards. A mile farther to the south another attack at dawn carried 1,200 yards of German front-line trenches and was pushed rapidly on, extending its success 600 yards farther south by bombing along the German trenches. Here we crossed the Festubert-Quinque road and advanced nearly a mile into the German lines."

French Repulse Attacks.

Paris.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office:

"We repulsed, with complete success, a fourth German counter-attack at Steenstraete. We have conserved all the positions won and consolidated our gain, the importance of which was emphasized by the violent effort of the enemy.

"Farther to the south the British troops inflicted on the Germans a serious check and carried to the southwest of Richebourg l'Avoue a kilometer (two-thirds of a mile) of trenches. At the same time to the northwest of Festubert they took possession of 500 meters of trenches.

"This second attack was later pushed in the direction of Quinque street and on a front of 600 meters resulted in a gain of 1,500 meters (about a mile) in which the number of German losses was very high. The advance of the British troops continues."

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ITALY WILL SOON CAST HER LINE

Decisive Action Expected Within the Present Week.

FACTIONS COMING TOGETHER

Manifestations In Favor Of Intervention Joined In By Troops. Allies Pleased With Outlook.

Rome, via Paris.—Official announcement was made here that King Victor Emmanuel had declined to accept the resignation of Premier Salandra. The Salandra Cabinet is to be retained without change.

Although it was made known unofficially Saturday that Signor Salandra would remain at the head of the government, this announcement was received Sunday with great demonstrations of rejoicing and manifestations in favor of war. The delay in making the official announcement is said to have been due to efforts to bring about closer co-operation among the various Parliamentary sections. During the interval the King received a number of prominent statesmen. Among them was Deputy Admiral Bettolo, former Minister of Marine.

The Tribuna says there is a possibility that Premier Salandra will enlarge his Cabinet by including Signor Bettolo and Signor Pantano, former Minister of Agriculture; the latter as the representative of the radicals.

It is asserted that former Premier Giolitti will make a public statement to the effect that he had believed it possible to obtain from Austria concessions sufficient to avert war, but that once war is inevitable he will support the Cabinet.

ONE TORPEDO HIT LUSITANIA.

German Report Tells Of Explosion Inside Ship.

Berlin, via Amsterdam to London.—From the report received from the submarine which sank the Cunard Line steamer Lusitania last Friday, the following official version of the incident is published by the admiralty staff, under the signature of Admiral Benham:

"The submarine sighted the steamer, which showed no flag, May 7 at 2.20 o'clock P. M., central European time, on the southeast coast of Ireland in fine, clear weather.

"At 3.10 o'clock a one torpedo was fired at the Lusitania which hit her starboard side below the captain's bridge. The detonation of the torpedo was followed immediately by a further explosion of extremely strong effect. The ship quickly listed to starboard and began to sink.

"The second explosion must be traced back to the ignition of quantities of ammunition inside the ship."

DR. ALDERMAN NAMED.

Head Of U. of V. Member Of Treaty Commission.

Washington.—Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia, has been chosen for the second American member of the commission provided for in the peace treaty with Russia. The first, Charles R. Crane, of Chicago, already has been announced. W. S. Jennings, of Jacksonville, former governor of Florida, has been appointed member of a similar commission under the treaty with Paraguay.

HIS TAX \$4,000,000.

John D. Rockefeller's Income Assessment Fixed By Bureau.

New York.—John D. Rockefeller, it was said at the Bureau of Internal Revenue, will be called upon to pay into the First revenue district of New York this year nearly \$4,000,000 as income tax. This is about 4 per cent of the total of \$100,000,000, which the government of the United States expects this year to obtain from this source of revenue.

LIBERTY BELL DAY JULY 17.

Historic Relic To Leave For Exposition On July 5.

Philadelphia.—Saturday, July 17, will be Liberty Bell day at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. A committee of city councils agreed that the historic relic shall leave Philadelphia on its journey to the Pacific Coast at 3 P. M. on July 5, after patriotic exercises in Independence Hall. It will arrive in San Francisco at 6 P. M., July 13. Stops will be made at Lancaster and Harrisburg.

WALL FALLS ON FIREMEN.

Six Crushed In \$300,000 Blaze In Newark.

Newark, N. J.—Six firemen were crushed under a falling brick wall while fighting a \$300,000 fire which burned three four-story buildings of the leather manufacturing plant of George Stengel, Inc., here. Some of the firemen were so severely injured that they may not recover.

AMERICANS AID AUSTRIANS.

The Ambassador's Wife and Others Make Gift.

London.—The following wireless dispatch was received from Berlin: "Mrs. Frederick C. Penfield, wife of the American Ambassador at Vienna, has sent 1,000 crowns (\$250) to Archduke Charles Stephen to assist in supporting his school for invalids. "Austrian newspapers, record with grateful thanks a gift of 125,000 crowns (\$31,250) which the Cardinal at Vienna has received from Austro-Americans."

MARINES RUSHED TO SUBDUE YAQUIS

Will Land in Mexico, if Necessary, to Save Americans.

AMERICANS KILLED, REPORT

Refugees From the Colony At Esperanza To Be Given Haven Aboard United States Warships At Guaymas.

Los Angeles.—The Navy Department, according to a message received here, has instructed Admiral Howard to send a warship to Tobat Bay, Mexico, to succor the American colony at Esperanza, which has been attacked by Yaqui Indians.

The Yaquis are retreating, according to a message received here which confirms the death of four Americans. The settlers are pursuing them.

Washington.—Secretary Daniels ordered the cruiser New Orleans, from Manzanillo to Guaymas, Mexico, to join the cruiser Raleigh in rendering any relief possible in the colony of Americans attacked by Indians in the Yaqui Valley, 15 or 20 miles inland.

Unofficial advices from Mexico stated that Governor Maytorena, the Villa commander in Sonora, already had dispatched a considerable body of troops to the scene, and it is hoped that their arrival will have relieved the colonists before the New Orleans reaches Guaymas.

Secretary Daniels said he had instructed Admiral Howard, commanding the Pacific Fleet, to make an investigation and report on the conditions in the Yaqui Valley on the basis of the press reports that several Americans had been killed there.

Under general naval rules the commanders of the Raleigh and the New Orleans would not hesitate to land bluejackets and marines at any port for the protection of Americans or other foreigners in an emergency. The secretary said, however, that no orders for sending an armed party inland would be given by the department until Admiral Howard had reported the necessity of such action.

At present the warships are sent to Guaymas in the expectation that any Americans in the interior who may be in danger will find their way to the coast, where they may be taken aboard ship.

Preliminary reports from American Consul Simpich, at Nogales, makes no mention of the killing of William Stocker, in the American colony, under attack by Yaqui Indians south of Guaymas, but report the deaths of John Wilson and W. A. Fay and place another American, J. J. Donovan, among the missing.

SPEECH MAKING BY 'PHONE.

Baltimoreans Enjoy Maryland Day Oratory At 'Frisco.

Baltimore.—A unique observance of the Maryland Day celebration at the Panama-Pacific Exposition was held at the Hotel Emerson on Wednesday evening, when a number of Baltimoreans, the guests of the directors and officials of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, listened to the speeches of Governor Goldsborough and several other members of the Maryland Commission. The speakers delivered their addresses at the Maryland House at the exposition, and the Baltimoreans who gathered at the Hotel Emerson were, by means of a transcontinental line, able to hear all of the addresses.

Among those who spoke at the exposition besides Governor Goldsborough were R. A. McCormick, Henry F. Baker, and a number of others. After the exercises at San Francisco, Mayor Preston responded by addressing

Dark Hollow

By Anna Katharine Green
Illustrations by C. D. Rhodes
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CHAPTER XVIII—Continued.

He was in no better mood than myself to encounter insult, and what had been a simple difference between us flamed into a quarrel which reached its culmination when he mentioned Oliver's name with a taunt, which the boy, for all his obstinate clinging to his journalistic idea, did not deserve.

Knowing my own temper I drew back into the hollow.

He followed me.

I tried to speak.

He took the word out of my mouth. This may have been with the intent of quelling my anger, but the tone was rasping, and, noting this and not his words, my hand tightened insensibly about the stick which the devil (or John Scoville) had put in my hand. Did he see this, or was he prompted by some old memory of boyish quarrels that he should give utterance to that quick, sharp laugh of scorn? I shall never know, but ere the sound had ceased the stick was whirling over my head—there came a crash and he fell. My friend! My friend!

Next moment the earth seemed too narrow, the heavens too contracted for my misery. That he was dead—that my blood had chilled him, I never doubted for an instant. I knew it, as we know the face of Doom when once it has risen upon us. Never, never again would this lump of clay, which a few minutes before had filled the hollow with shrillest whistling, breathe or think or speak. He was dead, dead, dead!—And I? What was I?

The name which no man hears un-moved, no amount of repetition makes easy to the tongue or welcome to the ear!—the name which I had heard launched in full forensic eloquence so many times in accusation against the wretches I had hardly regarded as being in the same human class as myself rang in my ears as though intoned from the very mouth of hell. I could not escape it. I should never be able to escape it again. Though I was standing in a familiar scene—a scene I had known and frequented from childhood, I felt myself as isolated from my past and as completely set apart from my fellows as the shipwrecked mariner tossed to precarious foothold on his wave-dashed rock. I forgot that other criminals existed.

In that one awful moment I was in my own eyes the only blot upon the universe—the sole inhabitant of the new world into which I had plunged—the world of crime—the world upon which I had sat in judgment before I knew—

What broke the spell? God knows; all I can say is that, drawn by some other will than my own, I found my glance traveling up the opposing bluff till at its top, framed between the ragged wall and towering chimney of Spencer's folly, I saw the presence I had dreaded, the witness who was to undo me.

It was a woman—a woman with a little child in hand. I did not see her face, for she was just on the point of turning away from the dizzy verge, but notings could have been plainer than the silhouette which these two made against the flush of that early evening sky.

As long as I could catch a glimpse of this woman's fluttering skirts as she retreated through the ruins, I stood there, self-convicted, above the man I had slain, staring up at that blotch of shining sky which was the gate of hell to me. Not till the two figures had disappeared and it was quite clear again did the instinct of self-preservation return, and with it the thought of flight.

But where could I fly? No spot in the whole world was secret enough to conceal me now. I was a marked man. Better to stand my ground, and take the consequences than to act the coward's part and slink away like those other men of blood I had so often sat in judgment upon.

Had I but followed this impulse! Had I but gone among my fellows, shown them the mark of Cain upon my forehead and prayed, not for indulgence, but punishment, what days of gnawing misery I should have been spared!

The horror of what lay at my feet drove me from the hollow. As my steps fell mechanically into the trail down which I had come in innocence and kindly purpose only a few minutes before, a startling thought shot through my benumbed mind. The woman had shown no haste in her turning! There had been a natural

ness in her movement, a dignity and a grace which spoke of ease, not shock. What if she had not seen? What if my deed was as yet unknown? Might I not have time for—what? I did not stop to think; I just pressed on, saying to myself, "Let Providence decide. If I meet any one before I reach my own door my doom is settled. If I do not—"

And I did not. As I turned into the lane from the ravine I heard a sound far down the slope, but it was too distant to create apprehension, and I went calmly on, forcing myself into my usual leisurely gait. If only to gain some control over my own emotions before coming under Oscar's eye.

That sound I have never understood. It could not have been Scoville, since in the short time which had passed he could not have fled from the point where I heard him last into the ravine below Ostrander lane. But, if not he, who was it? Or if it was he, and some other hand threw his stick across my path, whose was this hand and why have we never heard any thing about it? It is a question which sometimes floats through my mind, but I did not give it a thought then I was within sight of home and Oliver's possible presence; and all other dread was as nothing in comparison to what I felt at the prospect of meeting my boy's eyes. My boy's eyes! my greatest dread then, and my greatest dread still! In my terror of it I walked as to my doom.

The house, which I had left empty, I found empty; Oliver had not yet returned. The absolute stillness of the rooms seemed appalling. Instinctively I looked at the clock. It had stopped. Not at the minute—but not say it was at the minute—but near, very near the time when from an innocent man I became a guilty one. Appalled at the discovery, I fled to the front. Opening the door, I looked out. Not a creature in sight, and not a sound to be heard. The road was as lonely and seemingly as forsaken as the house. Had time stopped here, too? Were the world and its interests at a pause in horror of my deed? For a moment I believed it; then more natural sensations intervened, and, rejoicing at this lack of disturbance where disturbance meant discovery, I stepped inside again, rewound the clock, and sat down in my own room. My own room! Was it mine any longer? Its walls looked strange; the petty objects of my daily handling, unfamiliar. The change in myself infected everything I saw. I might have been in another man's house for all connection these things seemed to have with me or my life. Like one set apart on an inaccessible shore, I stretched hands in vain toward all that I had known and all that had been of value to me.

But as the minutes passed I began to lose this feeling. Hope, which I thought quite dead, slowly revived. Nothing had happened, and perhaps nothing would.

Men had been killed before, and the slayer passed unrecognized. Why might it not be so in my case? If the woman continued to remain silent; if for any reason she had not witnessed the blow or the striker, who else was there to connect me with an assault committed a quarter of a mile away? No one knew of the quarrel; and if they did, who could be so daring as to associate one of my name with an action so brutal? A judge slay his friend! It would take evidence of a very marked character to make even my political enemies believe that.

As the twilight deepened I rose from my seat and lit the gas. I must not be found skulking in the dark. Then I began to count the ticks measuring off the hour. If thirty minutes more passed without a rush from without I might hope. If twenty—if ten?—then it was five! then it was—

Ah! The gate had changed to. They were coming. I could hear footsteps—a loud ring at the bell. I moved slowly toward the front. I feared the betrayal which my ash face and trembling hands might make. Agitation after the news was to be expected, but not before! So I left the hall dark when I opened the door. And thus decided my future.

For in the faces of the small crowd which blocked the doorway I detected nothing but commiseration; and when a voice spoke and I heard Oliver's accents surcharged with nothing more grievous than pity, I realized that my secret was as yet unshared, and, seeing that no man suspected me, I forebore to declare my guilt to anyone.

This sudden restoration from soundless depths into the pure air of respect and sympathy confused me; and beyond the words "Killed! Struck down by the bridge!" I heard little, till slowly, dully, like the call of a bell issuing from a smothering mist, I caught the sound of a name. It struck my ear and gradually it dawned upon my consciousness that another man had been arrested for my crime and that the safety, the reverence and the commiseration that were so dear to me had been bought at a price no man of honor might pay.

But I was no longer a man of honor I was a wretched criminal swaying above a gulf of infamy in which I had seen others swallowed but had never dreamed of being engulfed myself. I never thought of letting myself go—not at this crisis—not while my heart was warm with its resurgence into the old life.

And so I let pass this opportunity for confession. Afterwards it was too late—or seemed too late to my demoralized judgment.

My first real awakening to the extraordinary horrors of my position was when I realized that circumstances were likely to force me into presiding over the trial of the man Scoville. I feigned sickness, only to realize that my place would be taken by Judge Grosvenor, a notoriously prejudiced man. If he sat, it would be hard with the prisoner, and I wanted the prisoner acquitted. I had no grudge against John Scoville. Of course I wanted to save him, and if the only help I could now give him was to sit as judge upon his case, then would I sit as judge whatever mental torture it involved.

Sending for Mr. Black, I asked him point blank whether in face of the circumstances that the victim of this murder was my best friend, he would not prefer to plead his case before Judge Grosvenor. He answered no; that he had more confidence in my equity; even under these circumstances than in that of my able, but headstrong colleague, and prayed me to get



He Was Dead, Dead, Dead—and I? What Was I?

well. He did not say that he expected me on this very account to show even more favor toward his client than I might otherwise have done, but I am sure that he meant it; and, taking his attitude as an omen, I obeyed his injunction and was soon well enough to take my seat upon the bench.

What men saw facing them from the bench was an automaton wound up to do so much work each day. The real Ostrander was not there, but stood, an unseen presence at the bar, undergoing trial side by side with John Scoville, for a crime to make angels weep and humanity hide its head: hypocrisy!

But the days went by and the inexorable hour drew nigh for the accused man's release or condemnation. Circumstances were against him—so was his bearing, which I alone understood. If, as all felt, it was that of a guilty man, it was so because he had been guilty in intent if not in fact. He had meant to attack Algeron Etheridge. He had run down the ravine for that purpose, knowing my old friend's whistle and envying him his watch. Or why his foolish story of having left his stick behind him? But the sound of my approaching steps higher up on the path had stopped him in midcareer and sent him rushing up the slope ahead of me. When he came back after a short circuit of the fields beyond, it was to find his crime forestalled and by the very weapon he had thrown into the hollow as he went scurrying by. He had meant to attack Etheridge. It was the shock of the discovery of the body, heightened by the use he made of it to secure the booty thus thrown in his way without crime, which gave him

the hang-dog look we all noted. That there were other reasons—that the place recalled another scene of brutality in which intention had been followed by act, I did not then know. It was sufficient to me then that my safety was secured by his own guilty consciousness and the prevarications into which it led him. Instead of owing up to the encounter he had so barely escaped he confined himself to the simple declaration of having heard voices somewhere near the bridge, which to all who know the ravine appeared impossible under the conditions named.

Yet, for all the incongruities and the failure of his counsel to produce any definite impression by the prisoner's persistent denial of having whittled the stick or even of having carried it into Dark Hollow, I expected a verdict in his favor. Indeed, I was so confident of it that I suffered less during the absence of the jury than at any other time, and when they returned, with an air of solemn decision which proclaimed unanimity of mind and a ready verdict, I was so prepared for his acquittal that for the first time since the opening of the trial I felt myself a being of flesh and blood with human sentiments and hopes. And it was "Guilty!"

When I awoke to a full realization of what this entailed (for I must have lost consciousness for a minute, though no one seemed to notice), the one fact staring me in the face was that it would devolve upon me to pronounce his sentence; upon me, Archibald Ostrander, an automaton no longer, but a man realizing to the full his part in this miscarriage of justice since the opening of the trial I had thought little of this possibility previous to this moment. I found myself upon the brink of this new gulf before the dizziness of my escape from the other had fully passed. Do you wonder that I recoiled, sought to gain time, put off delivering the sentence from day to day? I had sinned—sinned irredeemably—but there are depths of infamy beyond which a man cannot go. I had reached that point.

What saved me? A new discovery and the loving sympathy of my son Oliver. One night—a momentous one to me—he came to my room and, closing the door behind him, stood with his back to it, contemplating me in a way that startled me.

What had happened? What lay behind this new and penetrating look this anxious and yet persistent manner? I dared not think. I dared not yield to the terror which must follow thought. Terror blanches the cheek and my cheek must never blanch under anybody's scrutiny. Never, never, so long as I lived.

"Father"—the tone quieted me, for I knew from its gentleness that he was hesitating to speak more on his own account than on mine—"you are not looking well; this thing worries you. I hate to see you like this. Is it just the loss of your old friend, or—?" He faltered, not knowing how to proceed.

"Sometimes I think," he recommenced, "that you don't feel quite sure of this man Scoville's guilt. Is that so? Tell me, father?"

I did not know what to make of him. There was no shrinking from me; no conscious or unconscious accusation in voice or look, but there was a desire to know, and a certain latent resolve behind it all that marked the line between obedient boyhood and thinking, determining man. With all my dread—a dread so great I felt first grasped of age upon my heart-strings at that moment—I recognized no other course than to meet this in inquiry of his with the truth—that is, with just so much of the truth as was needed. No more, not one jot more. I therefore answered, and with a show of self-possession at which I now wonder:

"You are not far from right, Oliver. I have had moments of doubt. The evidence, as you must have noticed, is purely circumstantial."

"What evidence would satisfy you?" What would you consider a conclusive proof of guilt?

I told him in the set phrases of my profession.

"Then," he declared as I finished, "you may rest easy as to this man's right to receive a sentence of death. I could not trust my ears."

"I know from personal observation," he proceeded, approaching me with a firm step, "that he is not only capable of the crime for which he has been convicted, but that he has actually committed one under similar circumstances, and possibly for the same end."

And he told me the story of that night of storm and bloodshed—a story which will be found lying near this in my alcove of shame and contrition (TO BE CONTINUED.)

Daily Thought

I seek no thorns, and I catch the small joys. If the door is low I stoop down. If I can remove the stone out of my way I do so. If it be too heavy I go around it. And thus ever; day I find something which gladdens me.—Goethe.

MARYLAND NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

The Latest Gleanings From All Over the State.

TOLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

Commissioner Charles D. Wagaman, of the State Industrial Accident Commission, held a hearing at Cumberland in the case of Harry Haller, a former watchman of the Western Maryland Railway, found dead near the watch box on the West Virginia end of the bridge, December 24. The widow, Wilhelmina Haller, asks compensation. The railroad company contends Haller was murdered. A. Taylor Smith, attorney for Mrs. Haller, contended that even if Haller were murdered he was entitled to compensation, as he was performing his duties at the time. The point at issue is whether Haller was engaged in interstate commerce when he met his death. If he was his widow is not entitled to compensation under the State law. The commission reserved decision.

The Boonsboro High School commencement will be held May 26. The baccalaureate sermon will be preached May 23 in the Trinity Reformed Church by the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Wehler, of Frederick. The declamation contests will take place May 24. The Rev. Dr. A. B. Statton, of Hagerstown, will present the Atwood gold prizes. Class Day exercises will be held May 25. Judge Martin L. Keedy will make the address to the graduates and present the diplomas to the following: Verda Ethel Long, Gladys Magdeline Thomas, William Preston East, Inez Eudora Alexander and Richard Watson Bomberger.

Robert, the 9-year-old son of John Hastings, a farmer near Federalsburg, was bitten in the face by a dog. The boy was playing with a number of school children when the dog came into the crowd and attacked him fiercely. The boy's comrades fought the dog in an effort to keep him from biting their playmate, but he sank his teeth in the boy's cheek, inflicting severe lacerations. One of the dog's teeth caught the boy in the corner of the mouth and cut a deep gash about an inch long.

The commencement exercises of the Eastern High and Manual Training School will be held June 17. The class night entertainment will be held June 15. The graduating class is composed of 11 girls and 3 boys, and will be addressed by the Rev. Kingston Handy, of Baltimore. The graduates are: Stella Callaghan, Emily Harrison, Mildred Norris, Marie Callaghan, Edith Corkran, Robert Roberts, Oscar Trail, Berton Bostwick, Olive Mallonee, Mamie Shane, Elizabeth Pearce, Goldie Henry, Helen Pyper and Mary Wood.

The School Commissioners have prepared the following estimate of the cost of maintaining the nine high schools of Montgomery county for next year: Rockville, \$6,060; Sandy Spring, \$3,365; Gaithersburg, \$3,590; Brookeville, \$3,000; Damascus, \$1,600; Germantown, \$1,460; Darnestown, \$1,600; Chevy Chase, \$3,020; Poolesville, \$1,550. The total estimate cost is \$23,685, of which about \$6,000 will be contributed by the State.

Mr. Bashore, of the Eastern Shore Real Estate Company, was seriously injured at Salisbury when a freight train struck his automobile. He attempted to cross the tracks in front of a freight, which was running backward at about 15 miles an hour. The cars hit his machine while it was in the middle of the tracks and completely demolished it. Mr. Bashore was thrown out and bruised. He was taken to the Peninsula General Hospital.

Miss Cecelia Fieseler, 38 years old, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fieseler, died suddenly in the Sunday-school room of St. Martin's German Lutheran Church, Annapolis. While engaged in rehearsing a number of children for a Children's Day entertainment Miss Fieseler was stricken with hemorrhage of the brain, followed by a stroke of apoplexy. She expired within five minutes.

Luther Cole, of Lovettsville, Va., was found on the Baltimore and Ohio tracks, near Knoxville, with his skull crushed. He had been struck by a train and killed. His suitcase had been badly torn by the train. Mr. Cole was 36 years old.

Mr. and Mrs. James Burrell, of Washington, D. C., were visitors at Mountain Lake Park, followed by Mr. Burrell's nephew, G. A. Burrell. The visit resulted in the purchase of the Hotel Chautauqua by James Burrell.

The mortgage fund committee of West Nottingham Academy announces that it has raised the sum of \$7,112.03 toward the funds of \$9,000 necessary in order to secure the Church College for West Nottingham. The balance must be raised by June 10. Charles S. Pyle, of Rising Sun, is treasurer of the fund.

A portrait of the late Benjamin F. Chambers, painted by Perskie, of Philadelphia, has been placed in the directors' room of Union Hospital, Chesapeake City.

The Harford County Commissioners will receive \$1,978.05 as the county's share of the gate receipts of the spring meeting of the Harford Agricultural and Breeders' Association.

Dr. Hamilton Wright Mable, associate editor of the Outlook, was the chief speaker at Founders' Day celebration at Jacob Tome Institute.

Austin A. Wilson was elected fire and police commissioner and Arthur L. Aurick finance commissioner and city treasurer of Cumberland.

MARYLAND DAY AT THE FAIR

Guests Of Panama Exposition Officials At Luncheon—Display A Revelation.

San Diego, Cal.—Wednesday was Maryland Day at the Panama Exposition and officials of Southern California's splendid fair honored Governor Goldsborough and his party with marked attention.

When the special train reached here at 8 o'clock Mayor Capps, Admiral Uriel Sebree, U. S. N., retired, and other prominent persons were at the station and accompanied the party to the U. S. Grant Hotel. After breakfast Exposition officials, including President G. Aubrey Davidson, escorted the Governor and his staff and members of the Maryland commission to the fair grounds, a battalion of marines and a band leading the way.

Former residents of Maryland who attended an informal reception to the Governor on the grounds included Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton, erstwhile of Annapolis, and August Zange and Miss Zange, one-time Baltimoreans.

Centers Of Interest.

The Governor and his uniformed staff were the centre of interest at the Exposition. At noon they were the guests of fair officials at luncheon, and their guides through the wonderful buildings and grounds were President Davidson and Admiral Sebree. The latter was a friend of Governor Goldsborough's father in San Francisco and the Governor himself knew him as a youth in that city 25 years ago. Another member of the local escort was O. J. Stough, of this city. Mr. Stough is 97 years of age and as vigorous as a man of 65.

Many of the members of the Maryland party left the fair grounds in time to go bathing at Coronado Beach, going thence by motor car across the line into Mexico. Everyone was charmed with the exposition and with the courtesy of its officials and the residents of San Diego. The fair is a revelation of the wonderful range of products of Southern California. The exhibits include every imaginable variety of yield of orchard, mine, factory and garden.

To Perpetuate Fair Grounds.

The grounds, located in a city-owned park overlooking San Diego Bay and the Pacific, will be perpetually maintained in their present state, even after the termination of the fair.

CAMPS TO OPEN MAY 23.

Each Battalion Of Infantry Will Have Training Week.

The details of the camps of instruction at the State rifle range this summer for the organizations in the Maryland National Guard were announced in orders issued by Brig.-Gen. Charles D. Gaither, commander of the First Brigade. The camps will open Sunday, May 23, and close August 7.

Each battalion of infantry will spend a week at the range, near Glen Burnie, Anne Arundel county, and the program includes field maneuvers and target work. The companies will dig, occupy and attack trenches under actual service conditions.

The companies will work from 7 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night. On Friday of each week there will be a general field maneuver. The following commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army will be a general field maneuver. The spectators: Capt. G. A. Hadsell, First Lieut. Edmund C. Waddill, Sergeant Rudolph Ritterbusch, George A. Jackson, Oscar A. Williams and Herbert Saunders.

MURDERS WIFE; KILLS HIMSELF.

J. E. Beckwith's Body Found In Choptank River.

Cambridge, Md.—J. Ennals Beckwith shot and killed his wife, Mrs. Sadie Beckwith, at their home, in the Neck district, Dorchester county, and then committed suicide. Mr. Beckwith made a will and had it witnessed, by which he disposed of considerable property, but this it seemed did not arouse any suspicion on the part of the witnesses. Mrs. Beckwith went to her room early in the evening, leaving Mr. Beckwith down stairs. About 11 o'clock Mr. Beckwith went upstairs, and, shortly after, Ernest Adams, who sleeps in a third-story room, heard a scuffle in Mr. Beckwith's room, but as it was a very frequent occurrence for Mr. Beckwith and his wife to quarrel and fight, he thought nothing of it at the time. He did not hear any shot fired.

PRIVATE CHARITY MAY SUFFER.

State Board To Oppose Appropriations By Legislature.

A strong stand against "continuing appropriations" to private charitable institutions has been taken by the State Board of Aid and Charities, which was in session the latter part of the week, and a recommendation will be made to the Legislature that these appropriations be discontinued. Along with the recommendation will go a form for an amendment to the State Constitution to effectuate prohibition of the practice. Members of the board were influenced to take this stand by the debate or "Public and Private Charities" before the National Conference of Charities and Correction.

Lawyer Cleared Of Forgery.

Jerry L. Smith, an Annapolis attorney, was acquitted by a jury in the Anne Arundel Circuit Court of the charge of forgery. The jury was out for more than two hours. Smith was charged with signing the name of James H. Crandall, Jr., to an indemnity bond for \$200, as security for a creditor of a relative of Crandall's.

The annual State Convention of the Knights of Columbus of Maryland was held at Cumberland.

TRYING TO HOLD ALLIES IN CHECK

Germans Are Fighting Desperately Along the Yser.

EACH CLAIMING ADVANTAGE

British On the Offensive To the North Of La Basse and the Germans Forced To Make Counter Attacks.

London.—The British first army to the north of Labasse and the French forces to the south of this town continue their offensive against the German line and, according to their respective commanders, still are making progress. The German official statement, however, takes issue with the allied commanders in this respect and declares that all the offensive movements against the Germans have been repulsed.

The same inconsistency appears in the reports of the fighting along the Yser, although the Germans admit a retirement and the French assert that they have inflicted heavy losses on the invader. From all accounts, however, it would appear that the Allies again have incited the Germans to counterattacks, both on the Yser and in the Arras region, and that to the north of Labasse the British are doing the attacking.

The Germans, in conjunction with the Austrians, continue their big efforts in the east. Heavy fighting is in progress along the River San in Galicia, where the Russians are attempting to make a stand after their retirement from Western Galicia and the Carpathians. According to the Austrian account of the fighting, the German allies have forced a passage of the San at several points.

North of this war zone—in Southern Poland—the Russians are vigorously delivering counter-attacks against the Austro-Germans. They also are pursuing their offensive in Bukovina, where, it is asserted, they have driven the Austrians and Germans back from the Dniester to the Pruth and are trying to clear them out of Bukovina.

At the other end of the long line in the East—up in the Baltic provinces and along the East Prussian frontier—heavy fighting also is in progress.

ENGLAND FACES CABINET CRISIS.

Lord Churchill Storm Center Of Political Upheaval.

London.—In the midst of the war a Cabinet crisis amounting almost to a political revolution has suddenly developed in England. According to J. L. Garvin, who is probably the best-informed political writer in the country, the Cabinet is to be entirely reformed and a coalition Cabinet which will include the principal Unionist leaders is to take its place. The crisis was brought about by an acute disagreement between Lord Fisher, Admiral of the fleet, and Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in regard to the naval policy to be pursued at the Dardanelles.

BASEBALL BETWEEN BATTLES.

Canadian Soldiers To Be Supplied With Paraphernalia.

Chicago.—Canadian soldiers in France who want to spend the intermissions between battles in playing baseball will be supplied by American leaders of the game with the paraphernalia which they cannot obtain readily abroad.

The soldiers confided first to their friends and relatives in Canada that baseballs, bats and gloves were scarce in France, and official attention was called, with the result that President B. B. Johnson of the American League and others were appealed to. President Johnson has promised to contribute several boxes of new baseballs.

STRICT PASSPORT RULES.

Photos Of Each Member Of The Family Required.

London.—The British government has decided that the photograph of every person mentioned in a passport must appear on the document. Under the American regulation when a man is traveling with a family passport it is made out in his name, with an addenda stating that he is accompanied by "wife and son" or other members of his family. Hereafter, however, under the new British order a photograph of each member of a family traveling in this country must be attached to the passport.

SPEYER REMAINS A BARONET.

Can't Avoid It, Says College Of Arms Official.

London.—Sir Edgar Speyer cannot divest himself of his baronetcy, which in his letter to Premier Asquith he asked to have revoked. "Once a baronet, always a baronet," said an official of the College of Arms. "Sir Edgar may cease to call himself a baronet, but he still remains one, and if he had any sons the eldest would succeed him all the same."

WILL URGE PEACE AT BERLIN.

Congress Of Women Embassy Starts For German Capital.

The Hague (via London).—An embassy from the International Congress of Women, headed by Miss Jane Addams, Chicago, left the Dutch capital for Berlin to intercede with Germany in favor of peace. The embassy, in addition to Miss Addams, comprises Dr. Aletta Jacobs and Mrs. Richard Paltow, of Holland, and Signora Genoni, of Italy.

COMING LATE TO DINNER

Really a Form of Egotism, According to Chauncey M. Depew, Who Should Know.

"Why do some people always come late to formal dinners?" is a question asked of Chauncey M. Depew, a veteran and famous dinner-out. His answer was not complimentary to tardy guests.

"Coming late to dinner," said Mr. Depew, "is a form of egotism. It is a pose, usually, affected to command attention. The person who comes late and very late knows that the other guests will be informed who it is that is late, and that his or her entrance will be an event. With some people it is a sort of advertisement of having remembered only when it was too late to get ready in time, because of such a multitude of engagements."

"Many years ago one prominent lady was always late for dinner. Her excuses were innumerable, and always occupied the attention of the whole room, like a speech before dinner. I sent her an invitation to one of my

dinners, fixing the time half an hour before the hour named for the other invited guests. Consequently she was not the last to arrive, and did not keep the company waiting. She never forgave me.

"Of course in Europe royalty is always late for dinner, so as to give an opportunity for the guests to arrive. If anyone comes after royalty has arrived, they haven't arrived, their chair, in the meantime, having disappeared from the table."

Intelligence Of The Beaver.

The life history of the beaver dig closes a succession of episodes in each of which a reasoning faculty is employed. Unlike other animals, the beaver's intelligence consists not only in doing the same things over and over again, but in the ability to deal understandingly with novel situations. Certain of its actions probably arise from the same instinct that governs the rest of the lower animals, but the orderly sequence in which they are performed leads many to believe that the beaver shares with man a claim to reasoning faculties.

REALLY OF LITTLE SERVICE

Hydroaeroplane Not Likely to Be Developed, Is the Opinion of Men Who Should Know.

There seems some reason for believing that the hydroaeroplane, that is, the aeroplane carrying a boat or float beneath it for alighting on the water, was a development in the wrong direction. In the first place, such machines cannot be made seaworthy. Even now the aeroplane flies in winds that keep smaller water-borne craft shut up in port—winds kicking up such a sea that alighting on it would be difficult if not impossible. Secondly, the aeroplane is steadily increasing its radius of action, and if great growth is any criterion, will eventually be able to traverse even the Atlantic in a single flight. The use of duplicate engines will greatly minimize the danger of forced alighting, and the time should not be far distant when the accidents of the past due to structural weakness under sudden strains will be as rare as they have been common.

Finally, the use of a "mother ship,"

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WILSON'S MESSAGE

PRESIDENT Wilson's note to Germany, protesting against her repeated assassinations of Americans upon the high seas, (whose sending was called forth by the astounding brutality of the sinking of the Lusitania with the loss of 115 Americans and 1035 others,) is an able paper which well sustains the best traditions of American statesmanship.

Despite some meaningless, because absurdly unmerited, compliments to Germany, it flies straight to the mark, and in strong, manly fashion asserts the rights of our citizens to travel unmolested upon the high seas, whether in our own or in foreign bottoms.

To quote the plain and forcible language of the message,

"American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in traveling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas, and exercise those rights in what should be the well-justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations, and certainly in the confidence that their own government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights."

The President denies Germany's right to establish her so-called "war zone" from which neutral ships at their peril must keep away. He says:

"This government has already taken occasion to inform the imperial German government that it cannot admit the adoption of such measures or such a warning of danger to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality; and that it must hold the imperial German government to strict accountability for any infringement of those rights, intentional or incidental."

The President also takes square issue with Germany's impudent, brutal claim of a right to sink with the submarine torpedo passenger ships, without warning or without means to rescue those on board.

Therefore, since the usual search and steps to save lives of passengers and crew cannot be taken by submarines as in ordinary prize captures, the President tells Germany these inhuman instruments "cannot be used against merchantmen, as the few last weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity."

Again, the President bluntly tells Germany that her published "warning" to Americans not to sail in the Lusitania affords not the slightest excuse or palliation—"no warning that an unlawful and inhuman act will be committed can possibly be accepted as an excuse or palliation for that act or as an abatement of the responsibility for its commission."

Again, the President "expects therefore that the Imperial German government will disavow the acts of which the government of the United States complains, that they will make reparation so far as reparation is possible for injuries which are without measure, and that they will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare for which the imperial German government have in the past so wisely and so firmly contended."

After declaring that "Expressions of regret and offers of reparation in cases of the destruction of neutral ships by mistake while they may satisfy international obligations, if no loss of life has resulted, cannot justify or excuse a practice the natural and necessary effect of which is to subject neutral nations and neutral persons to new and immeasurable risks," the President concludes with the words, "The German Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the right of the United States and its citizens, and of its safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment."

The President plainly, boldly declares for the just rights of our country and of its citizens, and the whole country, together with a united Press is applauding his words to the echo, and unitedly declaring that they will stand behind

him in the stern enforcement of his demands.

But candor compels the just and the unanswerable criticism that this bold and patriotic message is by the President's own statement, just 46 days late! To quote him again:

"The sinking of the British passenger steamer Falaba by a German submarine on March 28, through which Leon C. Thrasher, an American citizen, was drowned; the attack on April 28 on the American vessel Cushing by a German aeroplane; the torpedoing on May 1 of the American vessel Guilflight by a German submarine as a result of which two or more [it was three as a fact] American citizens met their deaths; and finally the torpedoing and sinking of the steamship Lusitania, constitute a series of events which the Government of the United States have observed with growing concern, distress and amazement."

Thus it appears that the assassination 46 days ago of the American Leon C. Thrasher, and 12 days ago of the captain and two sailors on the American ship Guilflight, were not outrages enough to elicit the President's strong protest and threat! As we heard a Democratic admirer of Mr. Wilson say "This country couldn't afford to go to war for the killing of one American"—other than his own precious self of course!

Herein lies the great weakness in the President's otherwise courageous stand and bold utterances. This same stand taken, these same words spoken 40 odd days ago, when the first American citizen was blown against the moon by Germany's cowardly under sea assassins, might have prevented the three subsequent outrages, and saved 119 American lives plus also 1035 others massacred on the Lusitania.

This doctrine that the flag does not protect the single citizen, is a Democratic innovation to which, no loyal American can subscribe, holding as do all such that even the humblest citizen is safe beneath its folds on land, and on sea, at home and abroad!

TO SCARE U. S. ALSO

A committee of English Statesmen, judges and scientists, with the eminent historian Bryce as their chairman, have just finished an exhaustive examination covering a period of five months wherein 1200 witnesses were examined and cross-examined in the most careful manner with a view to learn the truth, and many documents, diaries, letters, etc., taken from German prisoners or found on their dead bodies also examined.

These men went to their task unwilling to believe the horrible tales of wholesale German brutalities, but were finally unwillingly convinced from the overwhelming mass of testimony brought before them, that these unparalleled atrocities were not the exceptional, individual instances found in the awful wake of WAR, but were the work of the German government in its deliberate scheme to terrorize the Belgians and French into ceasing their resistance.

These unthinkable cruelties included wholesale massacres by the hundreds of men, women and children in masses; innumerable violations of women; setting villages, towns and cities on fire with benzine and then shooting the people as they ran out from their burning homes; bayoneting children and nailing them to boards, and other acts of fearful barbarity!

How bravely that little handful of heroic Belgians resisted and foiled the attempt of these German invaders "to hack their way through", all the world now knows and applauds. These savage tactics did not terrify little Belgium and does Germany think to frighten strong and equally courageous America into a tame submission by the perpetration of similar outrages, slaughtering on the free ocean in three different assaults 119 of her citizens, the last 115 on the Lusitania after official notice beforehand of the intended massacre? If Germany persists in her mad course she will learn to her cost that Americans, will as valorously resent her impudence as did the Belgians.

THE BRYCE REPORT

(FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE)

Had Edmund Bryce read the report of the Bryce committee upon the Belgian atrocities it is hardly conceivable that he would not have amended his familiar declaration: "I do not know the method of drawing up an indictment against a whole people."

For above and beyond all else the Bryce report is an indictment of a whole people, and it sees the light in the face of circumstances, which, for the neutral world, will translate it into mere corroborative testimony of what has recently happened. We Americans must inevitably see the tragedy of Louvain with the massacre of the Lusitania in the immediate background.

What the Bryce report deals with is not the mere repetition of tales of murder, rape and arson. It is not one more study of the consequences of international strife. If the German soldiers,

individually, were guilty of excesses, if there were instances of plunder, violence, brutality which were now to be recorded it would be necessary for every one to recall that these things inevitably follow war, that similar offences have stained all flags and remain as permanent reproaches to all armies.

But the thing that is vital in the present instance is not this. What the world would know is whether the German government deliberately authorized and directed its generals and soldiers to do the things which they did, that they might instill a spirit of fear or terror into the hearts of the Belgian people, that they might dispose of an opponent, whose troops were only partially mobilized, by such a reign of fire and murder among civilians as would intimidate the military.

In sum, the one pertinent question is: Did Germany in the opening weeks of the war, in the days between Liege and the Marne, endeavor to apply the principle and policy of "terribleness" with the deliberate design of destroying the nerve and the spirit of the Belgian and French people? Did she kill women and children, burn cities and villages, permit excesses of a licentious character with an end in view, a political end in mind?

Until the sinking of the Lusitania a very considerable number of Americans frankly hesitate to believe that Belgian "atrocities" were more than the un-failing result of war, of all wars, ancient and modern. A civilized and neutral world, recalling what it knew of Germany and Germans, found it impossible to believe that the things reported in Belgium represented Germany's deliberate and reasoned policy.

All such incredulity, so far as the United States is concerned, sank with the Lusitania. We know now, we Americans, reading the death lists of our own citizens, that German naval officers do kill women and children. We know that they wantonly and in cold blood slay women and children when their purpose is served by such a massacre.

Thus, the natural tendency to reject allegations of violence, the natural clinging to the faith that, despite differences in race, religion and condition, men of all nations are united by common sentiments of kindness, humanity, pity, has been eliminated in the German case. With our own eyes, in the case of our citizens, in the daylight which hid nothing, we saw Germans murder the helpless. All that the Bryce committee's report now asks us to believe, in addition is that to murder there was added passion, that while our town women were only slain those of Belgium were outraged.

A more terrible, a more fatal, preparation of the American jury for the new evidence than the Lusitania affair is inconceivable. In fact, the truth must be faced with absolute frankness. What the Bryce report alleges will be implicitly believed by millions who will care little for the confirming evidence and the corroborating testimony.

For all who know Viscount Bryce, and no European is better known in this country, his name attached to the fatal document is as final as that of the highest court.

The worst enemy of Germany—and in no nation had the Germans more friends than in America—could feel only pity for the German people today. Such anger as exists must be reserved for their leaders, for their statesmen and soldiers and scholars, who have taught the gospel of "terribleness," have corrupted a great and noble people with the dreams of empire and blinded their senses to the true moral turpitude of the methods and the morals of the course they advocated.

Once more, too, as we read the Bryce report we Americans will feel the thrill of admiration, of wonder, that came with the first news that Belgium had chosen to fight, to die, rather than submit. We who had Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill behind us understood and glorified the resistance of Liege and Antwerp.

Today we know better what that resistance meant, what it cost. Today we understand more completely what is the sacrifice of the Belgians who are standing in the ranks with their noble King, while the women and children remain within the German lines exposed to all that will make Louvain endure with St. Bartholomew's as a landmark in the history of human shame.

IMPROVED BY MAN

Most creatures that have been tamed by man have gained in size during their long captivity, but there are several notable exceptions. The cat is one; our house pussy is a smaller and far feebler thing than the wildcat, from which she is descended. Sheep and turkeys are other instances of degeneration. The wild gobbler is considerably larger than the tame Thanksgiving bird. A full-grown wild ram of the Rocky Mountain species seldom weighs less than 300 pounds, and the wild sheep of the Old World are said to be of equal size; while a tame ram, even of the mutton breeds, is doing well if he scales 200 pounds. When the world settles down to reasonable living conditions again it should be worth some one's while to see if wild standards in development cannot be restored. The Eskimos and Indians of the far north cross their dogs with wolves to secure the wild hardness and endurance. Why should not some Burbank of the animal world try a similar plan with sheep? The difficulties in the way of making the experiment are no greater than those which mechanical inventors encounter daily as a part of their business, and success would mean more to the world than half the devices described in patents.

The Transcript, \$1.00

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Eggs 17 and 21c, agents for Odessa Creamery Butter 37c, Acme Famous King Midas Bread, Chesapeake Baking Co. Pound, Marble, Fruit and Layer Cake.

Salt and Fresh Meats, especially a fine lot of home and city dressed meat at reduced price.

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is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

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Not just stylish but correct in style

To just offer you stylish clothing would be easy for us but we would soon set you doubting the value of our store service.

We study the difference between style and Correct Style so that you may feel secure in any selection you may make here.

There is an individuality in the styles of our Clothes that pleases the critical buyer—a glance at yourself in one of our Suits before our mirrors, explains why.

To the man who wants to be in the hat band wagon we say it's "Time for Straws." All kinds of styles and shapes from \$1.50 to \$4.00.

They are cut along lines that insure the greatest comfort to the wearer and at the same time they embody all the newest style features. We are ready for you with plenty of good shapes in Gun-metal and Tan case, at \$2.50 to \$4.00.

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S. M. ROSENBERG, Prop.
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

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Use Paxson's Sanitary Sweeping Compound while sweeping.

It catches the GERMS as well as the DUST. If your jobber or dealer does not have Paxson's Sanitary Sweeping Compound, then write us and we will see that you are supplied.

Manufactured by
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It cleans floors and brightens carpets leaving the rooms in a pure sanitary condition from the use of the disinfectant and deodorizer that it contains.

Ask your grocer to give you a package on the free trial proposition.

INSIST on having PAXSON'S SANITARY SWEEPING COMPOUND.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTES.

OUR NAME is on all BARRELS and PACKAGES.

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To write or to talk, that's the question! Three minutes of quick decisive toll telephoning, or three days of indecisive corresponding?

Settle the matter now, by a Bell toll call! Costs much less than dictation, typing, stationery, stamp and the time lost! Much less!

Take a talk-trip by Bell Telephone. It's "first aid" to the man who has goods to sell and the "punch" to

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CURRENT PRICES

MIDDLETOWN GRAIN MARKET	
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY R. B. FOARD.	
Wheat—No. 2 41 45	Corn—
No. 1	Yellow, shelled 75
Timothy Seed	65 00
Clover Seed	75
MIDDLETOWN PRODUCE MARKET	
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY W. T. CONNOR, JR.	
Eggs, per doz.	17 21
Country Butter, per lb.	30 38
Creamery Butter, per lb.	39
Lard, per lb.	12 16
Live Chickens, per lb.	12 16
Potatoes	@ 40

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., MAY 22, 1915

DELAWARE COLLEGE

The Second Annual Interscholastic Track and Field Meet, held on Joe Frazier Field on May 15th, was the most successful and interesting athletic meet ever held at Delaware College. Seventeen schools of Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania took part in the meet and several thousand spectators were present—many of them from a distance.

In Class 1, Wilmington High School tied for first place with 25 points each. The banner was given to Wilmington Conference Academy by the toss of a coin:

The school entered were as follows: Class No. 1.—Temple University, Delaware College, Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, West Chester High School, Wilmington Friends School, Chester High School.

In Class 2, duPont won the honors with 24 points, Salisbury High was second with 23 points.

The schools entered were as follows: Class 2—Dover High School, Elkton High School, Newark High School, New Castle High School, Salisbury High School, Georgetown High School, duPont High School, Lewes High School, Middletown High School, West Grove High School, Chesapeake City High School.

The complete score follows: Class 1. 100 yard dash—Won by Jones, of Wilmington Conference Academy; second, Hall, Wilmington Friends; third Holmes, Chester High. Time 10.2.

220 yard hurdles—Won by Weedon, of Baltimore Polytechnic; second, Marston, Wilmington High; third, Sullivan, B. P. I. Time 28.3.

440 yard dash—Won by O'Toole, Wilmington High; second, Stone, Wilmington Friends; third, DeBriul, Baltimore P. I. Time 56.4.

880 yards—Won by Grubb, West Chester High; second, Price, Chester High; third, Zimmermann, Wilmington Conference Academy. Time, 2:07.4-5.

One mile—Won by McLaughlin, Chester High; second, Topkis, Wilmington High; third, Zimmermann. Time 4.47.

220-yard dash—Won by Jones, Wilmington C. A.; second Robinson, Wilmington C. A.; third, Hall, Wilmington Friends. Time 23.2.

Pole vault—Won by Palmatory, Wilmington High, second, Sullivan, Baltimore P. I. third, Crowthers, Chester High. Height 9 feet.

Broad jump—Won by Hutchison, Wilmington C. A.; second Sullivan, Baltimore P. I.; third, Palmatory, Wilmington High. Distance, 18 feet 10 1/2 inches.

High jump—Won by Brenford, Wilmington C. N.; second, Weldin, Wilmington Friends; third, Fagen, Chester High. Distance 5 feet 3-8 inches.

Shot-put—Won by Weldin; Wilmington Friends; second, Loose, Wilmington High; third, Dubruiel, Baltimore P. I. Distance 37 feet 9 1/4 inches.

Relay race—Won by Chester High (Walker, Irvin, Deakne and Weston); second, Wilmington High (Craig, Bugless, O'Toole and Silver); third, Baltimore P. I. (Weedon, Sullivan, Goldman and Dubruiel). Time 3 minutes 42-5 seconds.

Class 2. 100-yard dash—Won by Buchanan, Lewes High; second, Guthrie Salisbury High; third, Chambers, Lewes. Time 11 seconds.

220-yard hurdles—Won by Burton, Lewes High; second, Rose, Georgetown High; third, George, Dover High. Time 30-4-5 seconds.

440-yard dash—Won by Guthrie, Salisbury High; second, Ferguson, Newark High; third, Friel, duPont High. Time 56 1/5 sec.

880 yard dash—Won by Green, Newark High; second, Corriden, Elkton High; third, Rogers, Georgetown High. Time, 2:16-2-5.

One mile run—Won by Barr, Georgetown High; second, Corriden, Elkton High; third, Raughley, Dover High. Time, 5:14-2-5.

220-yard dash—Won by Fooks, Salisbury High; second, Buchanan, Lewes High; third, Shand, Georgetown High. Time 25 seconds flat.

Needs More Business Methods

To prove that what the country needs is more business methods in farming, many of the farm journals (so called) are printing for edification stories about how certain business men, from the cities have gone to the farm and made it a grand success by the introduction of business methods.

We are willing to take the statement that the farmer needs business methods in his work, but at the time it is impossible for thinkers to understand just how some of these publications can be so shortsighted as to allow their columns to teem with statements such as we find in some of them.

When we do we are led to the belief that as many professional and business men fail at farming as do farmers fail in business, and some of the statements made bring on this belief.

At any rate, if some of the methods used as such as we read, then it must be so.

Some business would fare better if given the attention that a good farmer gives his land and crops.

CREOSOTE SHIPMENTS LOWER

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—Owing to a falling off since August 1st, of nearly 30 per cent. in shipments of creosote from England and Germany, whence comes all but a small part of the imported oil used by wood preserving plants in this country, American manufacturers have taken steps which, says a report compiled by the forest service, it is estimated will increase production of the domestic article by about 25 per cent. The imported oil ordinarily forms about 65 per cent of the total used in the United States, where creosote is the most important wood preservative.

The statistics gathered show that wood preserving is one of the most rapidly advancing industries in the country. In 1895 there were 15 plants in the United States; 1914 there were 122 plants of all kinds, 100 being of the pressure-cylinder type. Ninety-four of these plants last year used more than 79 million gallons of creosote oil, more than 27 million pounds of dry zinc chloride, and nearly 2 1/2 million gallons of other preservatives, such as coal tar and crude oil, treating a total of nearly 160 million cubic feet of timber, an increase of about 7 million cubic feet over 1913, and of 35 million cubic feet over 1912.

The most important consumers are the large plants in which railroad ties are treated. The preservatives materially lengthen the ties period of service, lessen the labor cost involved by renewal, and decrease the drain upon the forests due to tie-cutting. To some extent the treatment of fence posts and other forms of farm timber is being taken up, an inexpensive apparatus and method having been devised by the department of agriculture; but is yet the use of wood preservatives by farmers is on too small a scale to have any importance in the total, while the practice of treating telephone poles is in its incipency in this country.

"With the rapid advance of this industry as a whole," says the report, "the choice of preservatives has been fairly well established, but the kinds and classes of materials to be treated need development along certain lines. In Germany and other European countries practically all cross-ties laid by the railroads are treated with chemicals or preserving oils. In this country but 30 per cent. of the ties purchased by the railroads are subjected to such treatment. The number of poles treated in this country is a very small per cent. of total in use."

FATE OF THE MURDERER

Notwithstanding the feelings of horror naturally incited by the awful massacre of human beings, including helpless women and tender children, when the Lusitania was sent to the bottom of the sea and her living freight with her, there are some, far too many who attempt to justify the appalling crime. Some, even, who applaud it. But there is no doubt of the sentiment of horror which has spread all over the world, and which finds expression in stern condemnation. In time there is no doubt, the people of Germany will look upon the horrible wholesale murder with feelings of shame that they will have forever to bear the burden of this act of savagery.

One wonders, in this connection what will be the fate of the man who was in charge of the engine of destruction which brought death in awful form to so many innocent victims, and who directed its awful work. Will he feel proud of his exploit, or will the recollection thereof damn his remaining days by torturing him with realization of his bloody infamy? And how will he stand in the estimation of even his fellows at home?

Heroes of the war on land and sea are received with plaudits and loaded with honors. Will the people of Germany place the laurel crown on the brow of this brutal butcher and welcome him with acclaim? Will they erect a monument to his memory after his death? Will any German citizen who has the slightest sentiment of humanity be willing to take him by the hand, after the furor of excitement and indignation over his ruthless doing has subsided and acknowledge him as his honored friend?

Far from it. The captain of this destroying demon will meet the fate of "the man without a country." He will be despised and shunned by all good people. His position will be that of the official headmen in the days when the axe was not only the instrument of the law's punishment but of the despot's savage pleasure or revenge.

CROP FAILURE UNKNOWN

The United States in its agriculture now extends over so large an area subject to so great a variety of climatic conditions that a general crop failure is no longer known. But as a rule it still remains true that for single crops short harvests follow big ones. The Department of Agriculture's current reports on the growing winter wheat strongly promises that this rule is to be broken in the particular case of this most important crop. The acreage planted was 11 per cent larger than a year ago, the loss from winter killing is smaller than in many years and the condition is higher for the season, with last year's exception, than has been reported in more than a decade. Last year's wheat crop was the largest ever known, and it sold at prices the highest known in a generation. It is the farmer's great "money crop," and as an example of the consequences, it brought to the people of Kansas much the largest bank deposits ever recorded. Barring weather conditions wholly out of the ordinary, this year's wheat crop should exceed even that record yield.

POSTAL SAVINGS BY MAIL

Every persons in the United States ten years old or over may open an account in a postal savings bank after July 1, according to an instructive leaflet on the Postal Savings System just issued by Postmaster General Burleson. This important extension of the service will be made possible by permitting persons living in communities so sparsely settled as not to justify the designation of their local post offices as regular postal saving banks to open accounts by mail.

Governor Dockery, Third Assistant Postmaster General, who has direct supervision of postal savings, was so impressed by appeals from all over the country to open postal savings accounts by mail that he took up the task some weeks ago of working out a feasible and safe method for meeting a demand well illustrated from a Saline County Mis-ourian, who resided many miles from a postal savings bank:

"Having a few hundred dollars saved from fifty years of hard and assiduous labor and skimping ceremony on the part of my wife and myself, we concluded to deposit in the Postal Savings Bank of ——. We wrote to the postmaster at that place and received reply to the effect that none but patrons of that office could deposit in that office which is very disappointing news to us. Our little farm is not large enough to support us and land is so high that it is impossible for us to buy more with what little we have saved and we are so old that we can't labor much now and we would be so glad to lay by at least enough to put us away in decency."

Under the plan adopted by the Postmaster General for opening accounts by mail an intending depositor, residing where there is no regular designated postal savings bank, will apply to his local postmaster who will see that necessary identification data is prepared and forwarded to a nearby post office authorized to accept deposit. The intending depositor will then be given permission to forward his first and subsequent deposits by money order or registered mail direct to the postmaster at the banking point for which receipts or certificates will be issued. He may withdraw all or any part at the postal savings by mail and on demand together with any interest that may be due him.

The new leaflet points out that any person ten years old or over may open an account in his or her own name; that an account may be opened by a married woman free from any control or interference from her husband; that post offices are forbidden to disclose to any one, except the depositor, the amount of any deposits; that withdrawals may be made without previous notice; and that the Government guarantees to repay all deposits on demand with accrued interest.

The leaflet will soon be printed in 22 foreign languages for distribution through local post offices. The foreign born citizen has taken very kindly to postal savings, and litera ure in his own language will be of great assistance to him. In a recent article Postmaster General Burleson commented on the foreign-born depositor as follows:

"Upwards of 500,000 depositors now have accounts in the Postal Savings System and they represent every nationality on the earth. They also represent almost every known occupation—professional men, theatrical people, mechanics, laborers, fishermen, pack peddlers, etc. But the majority are wage-earners and of this class the foreign-born largely predominate. A census of depositors taken by the Post Office Department shows that approximately 49 per cent (200,000) of the depositors are foreign born citizens and they own more than 50 per cent. of the deposits—splendid evidence of the confidence of our newly acquired citizens in the ability and good faith of their adopted country to fulfill its obligations.

"There is another reason which led immigrants, unfamiliar with our language and business methods to turn to the Government to safeguard their humble savings and that reason is the disastrous experiences many of them have had by the failure of bogus 'private banks' offered by swindlers of their own tongue who have preyed mercilessly upon their loneliness and credulity."

Postal savings receipts have broken all records the past year. During the eight months prior to April 1 there was a net gain in deposits of \$19,000,000, as against a gain of \$8,000,000 for the same months the year before. Thousands of new accounts have been opened and the millions made up largely of hidden savings have been turned back into the channels of trade just at a time when there was a pressing demand for every dollar.

Shoe Repairing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far superior to hand-finished work.

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Security Trust and SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

CAPITAL \$ 600,000
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The successful conduct of your business depends largely upon your Trust Company connection what service you receive from the Company of your choice—whether it is courteous, obliging and personal. This is the kind of service we render to all our patrons in all our departments. We are sure you will be much pleased and find great advantage in having an account with us.

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1915 MAY 1915



The Iron STEAMER CLIO

WILL LEAVE
Odessa and Port Penn for PhiladelphiaAND RETURN FROM
Arch St. Wharf, Phila.

AS PER TIME TABLE

ODESSA	
Monday, 3rd,	11 30 a m
Thursday, 6th,	2 00 p m
Monday, 10th,	5 00 p m
Thursday, 13th,	6 00 p m
Monday, 17th,	11 00 a m
Thursday, 20th,	no boat
Monday, 24th,	no boat
Thursday, 27th,	no boat
Monday, 31st,	11 00 a m

PHILADELPHIA

Tuesday, 4th,	11 00 a m
Friday, 7th,	12 30 p m
Tuesday, 11th,	2 30 a m
Friday, 14th,	4 00 p m
Tuesday, 18th,	no boat
Friday, 21st,	no boat
Tuesday, 25th,	no boat
Friday, 28th,	no boat

Steamer will leave Port Penn 14 hours after than Odessa time.

Attention given to the Careful Handling and Prompt Delivery of all consignments.

For information in regard to Freight, apply to

F. B. WATKINS, Manager

Odessa, Delaware

WILLIAM W. ROSE, PRINTER

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I wish to inform the public that I have accepted the agency for the celebrated Singer Sewing Machines for this locality, and will be glad to show you the many good merits of this machine at any time or place and explain, on reasonable terms. A large lot of machines constantly on hand.

B. F. Gallagher

Middletown, Del.

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It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

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Middletown, Delaware

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Contracting
HOUSE PAINTER

Middletown, Delaware

Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited
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Perfect Settings



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Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY

Middletown, Delaware

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NEAT and BEST

JOB WORK

Apply to This Office

DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS

DENTIST

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

(Office of the late Dr. Stites)

Heinz

Products Boom Day

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Note a few of their high grade goods to be found at our "Pure Food Store," Heinz Baked Beans, with or without pork or tomato sauce; Cream Soups of many kinds—Tomato, Pea, Celery, Cooked Spaghetti, Italian recipe; Pickles, sweet or sour; Chow chow; Queen Olives and Olive Oil; Ketchups of all kinds; Vinegar, pure malt or cider; and other relishes—all like Caesar's wife "Clean above suspicion."

On Thursday, May 20th, their live representative, Mr. Brennenman will have a BOOM DAY of the leading Heinz Products—so let our housekeepers expect a visit from our clerks and the Heinz boomer.

M. Banning & Son

"Pure Food Store"

Middletown, Delaware

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In the battle of life victory goes to the best prepared. Get a business education and you'll win position, promotion and independence. It's a fortification against failure.

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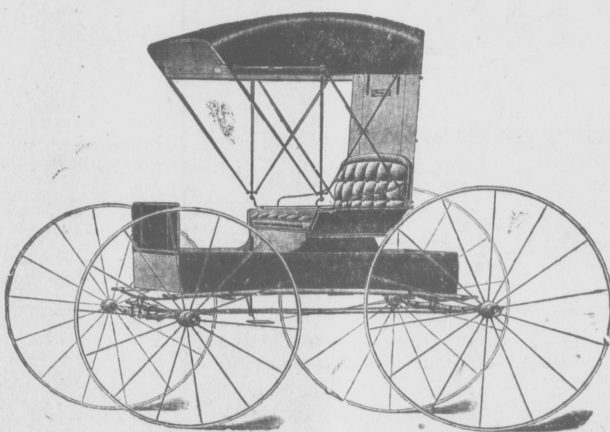
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MIDDLETOWN,

DELAWARE.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Ill.)

LESSON FOR MAY 23

DAVID KING OVER JUDAH AND ISRAEL.

LESSON TEXT—II Samuel 2:1-7; 5:1-4. GOLDEN TEXT—Jehovah is my strength and my shield; my heart hath trusted him, and I am helped.—Ps. 127 R.V.

Saul ceased from pursuing David (I Samuel 27:4) when he fled into the land of the Philistines for he feared them greatly (I Sam. 28:5, 6). David fought with Saul's enemies but nevertheless was not wanted (29:6-11). His wives being taken captive, he, with 400 men destroyed Ziklag, sending the spoil to his friends in Judah (I Sam. 30). Following the death of Saul and Jonathan (II Sam. chapter 1) we read David's wonderful lament (ch. 2).

1. David, King of Judah. (1) David's Kingdom, ch. 2:13. It is now seven or eight years since Samuel anointed the young shepherd to be king in Saul's place. David was probably twenty-nine years of age. He had now a fourfold assurance of his throne (a) God's decree (I Sam. 16:1-13); (b) The death of Saul (ch. 1:4); (c) God's command (v. 1); and (d) The choice of the people (v. 4). His every step seems to have been led of God, therefore he had made no false moves (James 1:5-7; see also Ps. 19:13, 14). How God by means of the stones in the priest's breastplate made known his will we are not told and it is idle to speculate. We have a better way, the inspired word and the living spirit through which we may receive guidance. Such guidance is conditioned upon obedience (I Sam. 28:6; Acts 5:28). God directed David, after Saul's death to "go up" to Hebron, which means "fellowship." It was here that Abraham, the man of faith, had lived. David thus began his conquest of the land in fellowship with God. David implicitly obeyed God's decree (v. 2), took his family with him and also brought his men with their households. This is a suggestion relative to household fellowship with God. They left nothing behind to lure them back as Lot was lured when he left Sodom. These men had been David's partners in his adversity and are now to share in his glory (Luke 22:28, 29; II Tim. 2:12; Rom. 8:17, 18). All types are of ac-cu-sative imperfect, and we cannot but remember David's plurality of wives, remembering, however, the lack of a full revelation of God at this time. David was seeking to know and to serve God with his whole heart (compare Gen. 2:24 and Matt. 19:4-6). David is nevertheless a type of Christ, and his wives illustrate the church which, having shared in his rejection will also share in his glorious reign (Rev. 19:6-9). Those who accompanied David were a strange company (I Sam. 22:2-3 R.V.). Those who to-day rally about Christ who will hereafter enter into glory with him (see John 14:3; I Thess. 4:17). Now a part of the inheritance "to come" is to be in David's hands. His anointing at the hands of the men of Judah is but the acknowledgment of God's previous selection. (I Sam. 16:1-13).

(2) David's Diplomacy/2:5-7. It was good politics for David to honor these men of Jabesh, yet he was honest and sincere for he honored Saul as his rightful and God-anointed sovereign (I Sam. 24:4-8; 26:7-11). These men had shown kindness to Saul and now Jehovah would show kindness to them (v. 6). As we saw in our last lesson (v. 5; 1:14, 15; II Tim. 1:16-18). David took pains to inform them that he had been chosen king but assures them that he would strengthen them. As they had been faithful to Saul, let them support the one who had been anointed in his stead. To have adopted any other policy would have alienated their support.

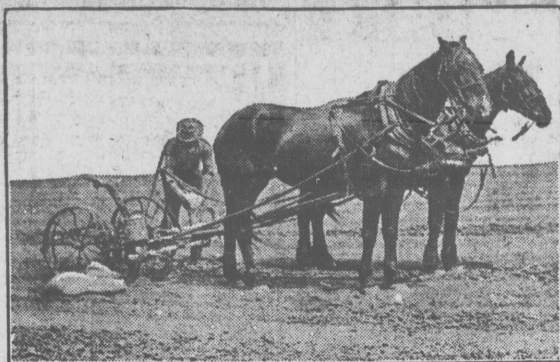
(3) Ish-bosheth's Kingdom, 2:8-14. As contrasted with this God-directed kingdom of David's was the man-directed kingdom of Ish-bosheth. His name means, "name of shame." He was about forty years of age. Saul's oldest son, but not his intended successor. Ish-bosheth was: (a) selected by man (v. 8); (b) ruled by man (v. 9) and (c) made war upon God's elect (x. 17, ch. 3:1). He only reigned two years and his kingdom in the northern part of the land was separated from that of David by that portion in the center controlled by the Philistines. Abner's treachery led to the death of Joab (ch. 3) and Ish-bosheth's death at the hands of a leader. He was slain by his own servants and his kingdom became a part of David's.

II. David, King of Israel, 5:1-5. David passed through seven and one-half years of delay in his progress towards the throne. It was not long after Ish-bosheth's death that a great assembly met at Hebron. It was a truly national gathering. Every tribe sent soldiers—280,000 in all—and the elders of the people were the spokesmen. They proclaimed David "king of their bone" (v. 1) and that even while Saul was king, David had been their real shepherd (v. 12). But better still, they recognized David as God's chosen successor to Saul and proclaimed to all men that they had solemnly accepted his choice. This seems to have been some sort of a limited monarchy (I Sam. 10:25) for later we read that the people demanded some limitations of the rights of the king (I Kings 12:3). The Israel of today is waiting for "chief Ish-bosheth" but a time will come when they will recognize him, shall behold him whom they have pierced. (Zech. 12:9, 10; 13:1; Rom. 11:25, 26).

The story of David's conquest of Jerusalem and the establishment of the seat of his government at that place is interesting and suggestive and should be studied before next Sunday's lesson is considered.

After David began at once to subdue the land.

PLEASURE FOUND IN VEGETABLE GARDEN



Farmer at Work With Corn Seed Drill.

One of the greatest joys in farming is the growing of fine vegetables for home use. On the average farm, with plenty of land and dressing, we can grow better vegetables than we can buy, and so do the work that will be a pleasure rather than a burden.

To get the best results we must start with a well-thought-out plan, and study the business until we become enthusiastic, and take a pride and interest in the work.

Study the seedsmen's catalogues early and order the seeds before the supply is exhausted. It is good practice to consult with some of the successful gardeners and truck growers and get all the points possible.

They make a study of the business in order that they may take advantage of any new improvements and grow varieties adapted to local conditions. Such men will give us valuable information about new things which they have tested.

It is not easy to make a garden in one year, although one year's work, rightly done, will show good results for several years. Begin the work the previous fall; rake together refuse and put it in the compost heap; then plow the ground rather deep and leave the furrows on edge during the winter.

Freezing, thawing and soil aeration are beneficial and destroy insects. In the spring such soils dry out in a few days and are easily prepared for planting.

All garden crops require immense quantities of plant food. The plants have been so changed by improved methods of selection and different environments that they require a great amount of plant food to reach their best possible development.

Barn manure is the best fertilizer. Chemicals are good in their place, and when used by experts produce truly wonderful results, but they are unsafe in the hands of a novice and should not be used until one has had experience and have our soils in a high state of fertility. It is better to limit the size of the garden to the amount of available manure.

Before plowing in the fall make a heavy application of manure, and in the spring, after fitting the seed bed, use plenty of the well-composted manure in the rows and hills. Failure with vegetable crops is due more to lack of manure than any other thing.

Intense cultivation during the growing season destroys the weeds and keeps the soil in ideal condition for plant roots to thrive in. The secret of success in transplanting cabbage, onion, lettuce and other plants is in keeping the weeds under control until time to set out the plants.

Allowing seed weeds to germinate and destroying the weeds early in the season saves much work of cultivation and hoeing.

Eliminate beds. Plant long rows and leave room at the ends to turn around with the horse and cultivator. Plant potatoes at each end of the garden, for they are not seriously damaged by tramping while turning around.

We grow enough potatoes in this way for the home use and seed the ground with turnips after the potatoes are harvested. Keep down the weeds, for a small plot well tilled will afford all the fine vegetables needed by a large family.

Much back-aching and knee-aching work is avoided if one has good implements. By housing and carefully handling, a few tools can be bought from time to time, until one has a good set.

A wheel hoe is a labor saver, and the weeder attachments are effective in killing small weeds when they are starting. The wheel hoe can be used either between the rows or on each side of a row, in level culture. It can be set to throw the dirt either way, and eliminates much hard work.

Plant rows wide enough to get through with a horse and cultivator. A few well-chosen implements are better than a whole lot of miscellaneous ones. Plan to go over the garden at least twice a week during the growing season.

Every garden maker should vary plans to suit his needs, as no two families will agree as to the amounts and kinds of vegetables they will grow. The time to plant varies with each locality. Consult experienced gardeners in your locality about the time to plant the various vegetables.

Study the approximate time it takes for each crop to mature, and plan to keep the ground occupied by some growing crop all times during the growing season.

In this way we get more crops off a given area and keep the soil in good condition.

Prevent Scab. Soak Irish potato seed in a formalin solution to prevent scab. Use one pint of commercial formalin to 30 gallons of water. Let the potatoes remain in the solution for two hours and plant two or three days after treatment.

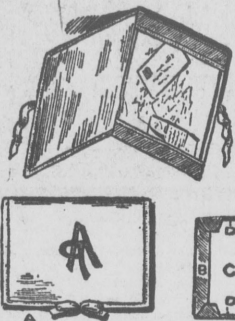
Farm Plans Ahead. Every farm should be blue printed, in your mind at least. This is a technical term for plans and means an outline of the work from year to year.

Alfalfa Like the Measles. Alfalfa popularity is just like the measles. It is breaking out in a new place every once in a while.

USEFUL LITTLE BLOTTING PAD

Will Repay Time Spent on its Construction, Say on a Rainy Afternoon in Summer.

Our sketch shows a blotting pad of a very useful type that is quite easy to make. The size in which it is carried out is a matter of choice. For the foundation of the pad itself, a piece of very stiff cardboard should be used. The board is bound at the edges with narrow strips of dark brown silk fastened on with a strong



An Easily-Made Blotting Pad.

adhesive. The pockets on either side are made of some of the same silk and bound at the edges with narrow ribbon.

The material is turned over the edges and fastened on at the back of the board with glue, and diagram A, which shows the underside of the board, illustrates how this should be done. D and D indicate the strips of silk binding "e" edge of the board. B is the silk forming the pocket, and C is the board itself. Sheets of blotting paper must be cut to fit and slipped into the pockets on either side, and letters and papers can also be tucked in at the sides in the manner shown.

The cover is made of some of the same brown silk and bound at the edges with narrow ribbon to match, and lined with soft silk. Ribbon strings are provided to secure the case when covered with the flap, as shown by the small sketch. Initials of the owner can be worked in silk where indicated.

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DESIGNS IN NECKWEAR

RADICAL CHANGE FROM THOSE OF LAST YEAR.

Fine, Sheer Voile is a New Material Which May Be Made Up at Home into the Daintiest of Dress Accessories.

Neckwear designs this season differ radically from those of last year because of the change from low to high neck. This naturally means either a considerable expenditure for new neckwear or considerable sewing in spare time at home. Homemade neckwear can be quite as dainty as that seen in the shops, and can be produced at much less cost.

Very fine, sheer voile is a new material used for neckwear. It is intended to supersede organdie, and I believe it will quickly find favor—if for no reason other than that it is very easily laundered. Since neckwear, to be attractive, must be ever fresh, anything which will tend to lessen the laundry work is sure to be appreciated.

Net is a close second to voile. This, too, is not difficult to keep clean, and it wears like iron.

Net is lightly embroidered this year. For example, a little vine in the front of the chemiselette divides and runs on either side of the collar. This is worked with medium fine embroidery cotton in solid satin and outline stitch. The work is easy to do if the design be backed with tissue paper. The paper can be pulled away when the embroidery is finished.

The fluffy side of the frill is in vogue again. A jabot thus adorned will do much to redeem a sallow-looking dress or an out-of-date waist. There should be a number of these fluffy frills lying about at home, as it was so popular a model not long ago. Those who must make their own will need, for one jabot, half a

yard of pretty insertion and from three-quarters to one yard of edging for the frill—according to the width of the frill.

English eyelid embroidery is favored above all else for the strip, though some frills of fine voile are edged with a narrow flat lace and attached to a strip of the lace—but wider. Some models show the frill on both sides of the strip. In this case the jabot ends just below the bust and the frill is carried all around.

Tiny pearl buttons are used for trimming neckwear, in place of the little linen buttons of last year. They have no visible means of attachment, but are known as trimming buttons. The ordinary pearl buttons with holes for sewing are not the proper thing.

These are small details, but they mark the up-to-date neckwear; and one might as well get the correct thing when purchasing.

All neckwear apparently closes in front. The net chemiselette, however, frequently closes in the back, but show a decoration which disguises this fact. For example, there may be embroidery and buttons or frills of lace down the front and invisible snappers in the back.

All tight-fitting high collars are well boned and are finished at the top with a little frill.—Washington Star.

Exercise and Music Together. "Myrtle is in a quandary."

"What's the matter with her?" "She loves music, but she needs physical culture."

"Yes!" "But she hasn't time for both."

"I can tell her a way out of the difficulty."

"Indeed?" "Yes; just tell her to buy an accordion."

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LOW ROUND TRIP FARES TO CALIFORNIA'S EXPOSITIONS AND THE PACIFIC COAST

Low round trip fares are now in effect via the Scenic Highway of the Northern Pacific Ry. to California's Expositions via the North Pacific Coast. These tickets permit liberal stop-overs and enable the tourist to include both Expositions as well as a stop-over at Yellowstone National Park via Gardiner Gateway.

If you will advise when you will plan your western trip, I will be pleased to quote rates, send a copy of our handsome Expositions folder as well as Yellowstone National Park and travel literature, and assist you in any way possible in planning your 1915 vacation trip. A. M. Cleland, General Passenger Agent, 517 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.—Adv.

Nearly all the sandpaper in use is made with powdered glass.

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of J. C. Fitch.

In Use For Over 80 Years. Children Cry for Fitch's Castoria.

The Easiest Way. The witness said his name was Patrick J. Dolan, but it did not sound right to Judge Wade, who quizzed him.

"You say your name is Dolan?" "Yes."

"What was your father's name?" "Levinson."

"How did you get the Dolan?" "I came across the vouter two years ago. On the Vest sell Tolan he wants to sell his pizness—pottles and chunk. He has a fine sign and I buy der sign, name and all. That's why I'm Tolan."

REAL SKIN COMFORT. Follows Use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Trial Free.

By bathing and anointing these fragrant supercreamy emollients impart to tender, sensitive or irritated, itching skins a feeling of intense skin comfort difficult for one to realize who has never used them for like purposes. Cultivate an acquaintance with them. Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Send everywhere.—Adv.

The Amputation. Representative Anthony, advocating increased armaments at a luncheon in Washington, said:

"I firmly believe that the opponents of armaments understand present-day conditions as little as the Hackney had understood war."

"In Mare street, Hackney, a lad said:

"Have ye heard about Jim? He's been wounded by the Germans. Ain't it terrible?"

"How's he been wounded?" asked a girl.

"'It seems,' said the Hackney lad, sadly, 'that the Germans have cut off his retreat.'"

Love's Labor Lost. "I had tough luck the other night."

"What was the matter?" "I promised my wife to be home at ten o'clock."

"And didn't get home until two o'clock, I suppose."

"No, I was home at 9:30."

"I don't see any tough luck about that."

"My wife was fast asleep and I didn't get any credit for making good."

—Detroit Free Press.

What some men regard as a joke would be considered an insult by others.

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LADIES!! USE GILBERT'S JEWEL TALCUM POWDER. The Talcum of Quality, for redness, pimples, freckles, itching, and ex-quisite; Powder of velvety smoothness. In Glass Jar—15c. and 25c. Sold by all dealers. MADE BY GILBERT BROS. & CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

EARN \$5 to \$50 a week as our representative. Particulars FREE. Expresses Medicine to Washington, D.C. DRIVE MALARIA OUT OF THE SYSTEM

BABEK for That Tired Feeling. A GOOD TONIC AND APPETIZER.

DAISY FLY KILLER. Blasted anywhere, it kills all flies. Heat, clean, or scummed, convenient, cheap. Kills all house flies, mosquitoes, and all other flies; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. All dealers or direct express paid for \$1.00. HAROLD SOMERS, 140 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Keeps The Skin Fair. You can have a beautiful pink and white complexion if you use

Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Contains 30% Pure Sulphur. Use it daily in bath and toilet. Prevents and removes skin troubles.

Healing and Purifying. (Druggists) Use it daily in bath and toilet. Prevents and removes skin troubles.

USE OUR SILO and cut your feed bill in half. Catalogue and information free. G. Elias & Bro., Buffalo, N. Y. Liberal Terms to Live Agents.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 21-1915.

Don't call a man a fool—he may be foolish enough to fight.

DON'T VISIT THE CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS Without a supply of Allen's Foot-Ease, the aniseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes, or dissolved in the foot-bath. The Standard Remedy for the feet for 25 years. It gives instant relief to tired, aching feet, and prevents swollen hot feet. One lady writes: "I enjoyed every minute of my stay at the Expositions, thanks to Allen's Foot-Ease in my shoes. Get it TODAY. Adv.

Its Kind. "I observe the worm is turning in Europe."

"I suppose you are referring to the army worm."

Impossible. "Gladys claims to know every one of the latest dance steps."

"Oh, what a fib! Why, she told me only this morning that she hadn't been out of the house for a week."

ROAD BUILDING

POOR ROADS ARE EXPENSIVE

More Fuss Over Freight Rates Than Cost of Hauling Crops From Farm to Railroad.

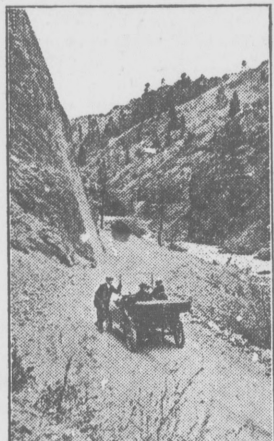
A good deal of fuss is raised over freight rates, and everybody who has anything to do with the transportation of crops or merchandise is up in arms the moment railroad rates are advanced. But at the same time, there is a strong tendency to give no attention to the cost of hauling farm crops from their point of origin on the farm to the railroad station; a matter of greater concern than all the railroad rates in the world, says Fruit Grower and Farmer.

Uncle Sam has found that it costs in the neighborhood of 25 cents a mile to haul a ton over the average country road. But this cost may run up to ten times this figure over bad roads, and be reduced as many times over good roads with modern vehicles. This cost is something that is rarely ever figured in by the producer when summing up his marketing expense, even though it will frequently make a figure that is not much less than the cost of getting his produce to the distant market by rail.

Good roads are expensive to build and are more or less of an expense to maintain, but if it were possible to compare the lowered cost of transporting the farm produce over the road before and after improvement it would be found that the cost was paid back with interest within a very few years after improvement. Low grades are of first consideration, for it costs more money to haul over a hilly road than over a level one, where the surface is the same. But on almost any road, it is easily possible to have at least a smooth surface on which to drive.

The King drag is the implement that will make the surface smooth and keep it smooth. And the wonder of it is that more farms do not have a drag as an essential part of their equipment. Road dragging time is just coming with the breaking up of the snow, and its usual accompaniment of mud. Heavy traffic over such roads makes ruts and bad roads of the worst sort, unless the ruts are filled by dragging. Prepare now to keep your road dragged this year, and lower the cost of hauling your produce to market.

Remember, also, that wide-tired wagons pull more easily than narrow-tired ones 90 per cent of the times



Example of Mountain Road Building in Colorado.

when they are used. The wide tire does not cut so deep and makes a better track on roads which are traveled while the ground is soft. The wide tire packs the surface into a firm roadbed, and thus enables it to drain well in time of rain.

In cornfields, plowed fields, field lanes, and on pasture and alfalfa land, the draft on the wide tire is considerably less, no matter what the condition of the soil. The wide tire does not cut up the meadow or field as does the narrow tire. This is also important, as a smooth surface in the meadow is much easier to mow over.

Use no tire less than four inches on your fields or on soft roads; make a King road drag and use it. Thus lower your own freight rates by lowering your hauling costs.

Keep Weeds Away.

Weeds must be kept several feet from the wheel-track else they will draw the moisture from the roadbed and thus loosen it, this is especially true in regions of moderate rainfall.

Your Roads.

How about that road in front of your farm? Did you get out with a split log and smooth it down at the right time? Did you fill up the low places? Take a little self-pride in the road that runs in front of your farm and see that it is in good shape, for yourself and your neighbor.

Road-Building Habit.

The road-building habit is confined to no one locality. It has a foothold in 48 states. All classes take to it.

Grass for Spring Pigs.

Spring pigs should, of course, always have access to grass with any ration, even though the ration be high in protein.

Be Gentle With Horses.

There is more profit in coaxing a horse than kicking him. Try gentleness and see how it grows on you.

Sunshine in the Stable.

Sunshine is amply provided by nature, and it's a shame to shut it out of the stable.

The DAIRY



IMPORTANCE OF MILK HOUSE

Difficult to Properly Care for Dairy Products in Summer Without Suitable Building.

During the hot weather it is almost impossible to care for dairy products on the farm without a suitable milk house. O. E. Reed of the Kansas Agricultural college offers the following: Milk must be produced under sanitary conditions, and to do this the milk house should be either separate from the dairy barn or arranged in such a way that odors from the barn do not get to it.

A 10 by 12-foot milk house is a good size for the average farm. It should be built with a cement floor and have a drain at the center to carry away the waste. The equipment should consist of a refrigerating tank, 30 by 36 inches, inside measure. This will accommodate four milk cans. There should also be a cooler, aerator, wash and separator.

A windmill on the side nearest the refrigerating tank will pump cold water from the well into one corner of



A Model Dairy House Where Cleanliness is Paramount.

the tank. The water circulates around the cans and flows out at one side through an overflow pipe. This overflow pipe leads into a watering trough and the water is used for watering the stock instead of being wasted.

ARE YOUR COWS EFFICIENT?

Milk Scales and Babcock Tester Essential in Conducting Successful Dairy—Discard Boarders.

Putting the efficiency test to cows with the milk scales and the Babcock tester is one of the essentials of conducting a successful dairy. When feed is high in price a farmer cannot afford to have boarders in his dairy barn who eat up more in feed than their milk yield is worth. The Babcock test will show these delinquent cows in their true light, and the milk scales will put the clincher on the argument. Testing cows will give some farmers a big surprise. Sometimes the cow that looks like the poorest creature in the lot is the best butterfat producer.

Cow testing associations among dairymen afford the most economical use of the Babcock tester and the scales.

DAIRY NOTES

Regularity in feeding pays.

The more the study, the greater the success in dairying.

The difference is in the cow, rather than the feed or milker or the churn.

The farm separator is too good a stepmother for the calf to get along without.

The more a man appreciates the maternity of the dairy cow the better dairymen he is.

Immediately after milking, strain the milk from the pail through three thicknesses of cheesecloth.

Some cows not only do not make a profit but are kept at a loss, as they do not give enough milk to pay for their feed.

It is not hard for a dairy farmer to sleep well on cold winter nights when he has a silo full of corn and a barn full of hay.

Grain and feed marketed through the butter mold and the cream can will generally bring top prices, no matter how the market may be for your grain and feed.

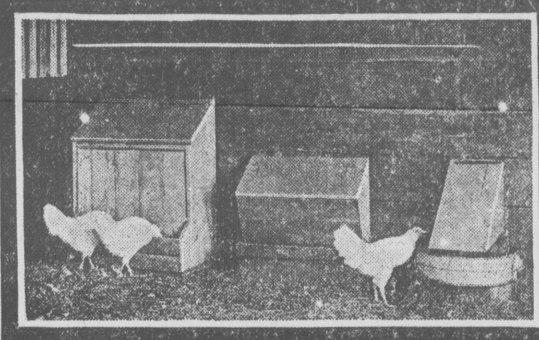
Boarder and Producer.

There isn't so very much difference in the cost of keeping a cow that yields ten pounds and a cow that yields forty pounds of milk daily, but there is a decided difference on the other side of the books in the profits. The former is a boarder, the latter is a profit producer.

Produces Healthy Calf.

One of the fortunate things about dairying is the truth that a cow that is a good milker usually produces a healthy calf.

GOOD REASONS FOR POULTRY ON FARMS



Interior of Modern Poultry House.

(By JAMES G. HALPIN, Secretary of Wisconsin Poultry Association.)

The principal reason for keeping poultry is to furnish fresh eggs and fresh meat for our own tables.

This is particularly true of the general farmer, who is usually located at some distance from a meat market and for the most part has to depend on his own meat supply, which, were it not for the chickens and ducks, would have to be salted meat during the summer. Few of us realize how much the poultry does toward supplying us with good things for our table.

Too many general farmers depend on their women folks to do all of the work about the poultry yards. It is true that a large part of the work is often better done if left to the women folks, but there are certain things that should be done by the man. He should at least see to it that the house is kept in repair and the necessary fixtures made and so arranged that the work of caring for the flock is reduced to a minimum. The old hen likes to range about the barnyard on good days, but she should have plenty of straw in her own house so that she can busy herself digging in it when the weather is bad. He should be just as careful to see to it that the hens are well bedded as any other live stock on the farm. On stormy days, especially, the man of the house should do the feeding and take a general interest in the production instead of limiting his interest to the consumption of the groceries purchased by the eggs.

Most farmers carry on their poultry work in a hit-or-miss fashion that would spell disaster if used in all the farm operations. This is the observation made by a careful business man in a well-to-do farming community. The question follows: "Why do our general farmers neglect their poultry as they do and why do the authorities keep insisting that more than 90 per cent of the poultry and eggs are produced on the general farm?"

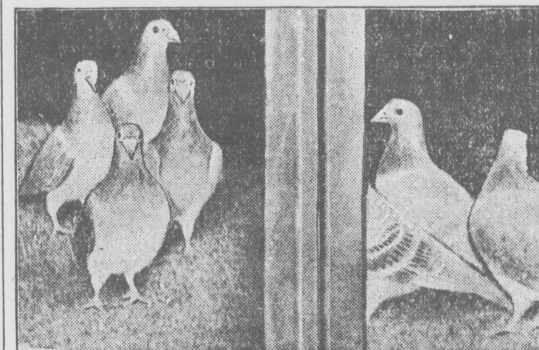
Probably the principal reason why so many farm flocks are badly neglected is because they are scrub stock and do not, therefore, excite any admiration in the owner. He looks at his poultry flock as a unit and does not worry in the least about them as individuals. We are going through a rather rapid change, however, and farm poultry is going to get better care. The way this is coming about will mean a much greater production within the next few years. In the past grain was cheap, and a few bushels more or less made little difference. But with grain high in price we are going to pay more and more attention to the returns from every bushel.

The best way to get most farmers interested in poultry is to get them to settle down to some particular variety. As soon as the flock is all of one size, shape and color visitors will begin to admire them. The owner will begin to pay more and more attention to them, and this extra attention will mean more winter eggs. Because as soon as the owner begins to get proud of the flock he fixes up the house, nails on the loose boards, cleans out the filth, puts in fresh straw, whitewashes the house and does everything possible to make it comfortable for the hens. He changes his attitude entirely and instead of kicking the hens out of the way gives them time to get out of the way. He begins to look at each hen as an individual and as a producer of eggs that are worth money.

Just as soon then as the owner begins to take interest in the flock, a large part of the hit-or-miss method of care disappears and in turn the hens begin to get a place in the regular farm routine just the same as the rest of the live stock.

Insect pests is a subject that is getting to be of greater and greater importance. In many sections we find that the birds that are the natural destroyers of insects are getting thinned out to such an extent that some substitute must be found. The farmer's flock of chickens can be used to splendid advantage as grasshopper catchers and at the same time prove profitable. Thus we have troublesome insects removed from the farm and converted into egg or poultry meat. The farm grows larger crops and the chickens have fuller "crops" made up largely from the natural waste on the farm.

PIGEON-RAISING IS MOST PROFITABLE



Loft of Homer Pigeons.

With squabs selling at from 35 to 50 cents each it would seem that pigeon raising would be highly profitable, but our advice is to go slow before engaging in the business to any considerable extent.

Pigeon raising is really a specialty and one is hardly able to make a success of it without some training. In the first place, no one except an expert can detect the difference between the males and females; always one should have a guaranty that they are properly mated.

An excess of cocks will result in the production of small and unhealthy squabs.

There is no fixed system in the raising of squabs. Like swimming, it must be learned from actual experience.

PROVIDING A COMPLETE FEED

Gill of Linseed Meal Added to Pint of Milk Used in Mixing Ground Grain Is Satisfactory.

Milk cannot take the place of meat, as it is not sufficiently concentrated, hence the hens could not drink enough of it to supply their wants. If a gill of linseed meal is added to a pint of milk and the milk is used for mixing ground grain it will largely assist in providing a complete food. Milk should be given in vessels which will prevent filth from getting into it, and vessels cleaned daily.

Wheat is a standard food for poultry, and farmers have contented themselves that grain is sufficient, but it has been demonstrated that when fresh milk has been given to chicks intended to be sold as "fries" the gain, when milk is added to the grain ration, is nearly twice as much as when grain alone is used. If milk can be conveniently given to laying hens, larger profits will be derived by utilizing the waste products than by

feeding it to the pigs, as skim milk and buttermilk contain nearly all the elements of food; the eggs are more easily produced by hens fed upon such food than when they are not otherwise provided, and every farmer should allow the hens a share of the skim milk and buttermilk.

HATCHABILITY OF THE EGGS

Hen Must Be Healthy and Properly Fed to Carry Germ to a Successful Development.

An egg receives its fertility from the male bird, but the condition of the hen determines the hatchability of the fertilized egg. The hen must be healthy and properly fed or she cannot carry the germ to a successful development. A hen fattened exclusively upon one article of diet, say corn, will not bring many eggs to a perfect hatch. A hen allowed to drink filthy water and live under unsanitary conditions will not give us fertile eggs.

HOME TOWN HELPS

EVERY CITIZEN A BOOSTER

Right Idea Seems to Prevail Among Those Who Have Built Up Ohio's Great Metropolis.

A local business man told this little story at the Advertising club the other day:

"I was in the south on business not long ago," he said, "and found myself one day at a hotel table with three other men, all southerners and all strangers to me. Well, somebody said something about his home town—something not very complimentary—and somebody else said something along the same line, and then I opened up about Cleveland. Well, I gave them the best I had with me. I told where we stood in iron and steel, and in clothing, and electricity, and hardware, and printing, and civic pride. I told 'em about our parks and boulevards, and our Warrensville farm and our three-cent fare. I talked fast so as to get it all in, and I tried not to miss a point. Well, they sat there watching me and not saying a word, but when I stopped for want of breath a fine, portly man pulled a notebook out of his pocket.

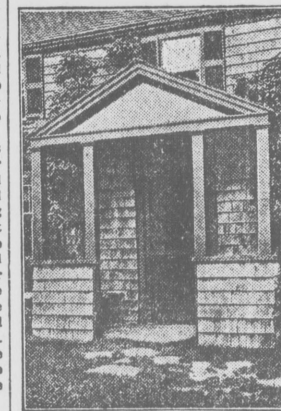
"I'd like your name and address," he said.

"Then he put out his hand.

"Glad to know you," he told me. "I'm president of the chamber of commerce of —," and he named a leading city of the South. 'And what I want to say is that if we had a half dozen boosters like you our town would be a blamed sight bigger and more useful. Hold on,' he added, 'you're not a special, official booster, are you?'

"No," I told him, "I'm just one of the 700,000."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FOR SUBURBAN HOME



Here is a porch with inviting seats and opportunity for climbing things, but without gracefulness or attempt at beauty of line.

TREES FOR HOME GROUNDS

Small Varieties Add Greatly to the Appearance of the House, and Also to Its Value.

In planting ornamental trees about the home, we naturally consider their utility in providing shade. There are, however, a number of beautiful trees, small in size, that occupy an intermediate place between shrubs and shade trees. Their beauty gives them a place of honor, but they should not be placed where their growth will interfere with other plants as they grow larger.

The white fringe, or fringe tree, *Chionanthus virginica*, is a native of the United States, forming a large shrub, rather than a small tree, as it is rounded and bushy. It has large glossy leaves three to five inches long, dark green, that are handsome through the season. In May or June it bears an abundance of white flowers, in drooping racemes. The blossoms have narrow, fringe-like petals, and are very graceful. One specimen under observation, now about eighteen years planted, is probably twelve feet high, a symmetrical vase shape; it flowers abundantly. A young specimen, suitable for planting, costs about seventy-five cents.—Rural New Yorker.

Washington's Advantage. Observing that civic art is founded on common sense, utility and commercial considerations, Arnold W. Brunner, an architect who has been working for the development of civic beauty in New York, recently made a statement which has a bearing upon Washington. He pleaded for more artistic cities on the ground that the lives of men and women are influenced by their surroundings.

A quiet, restful room, he pointed out, helps a man to do his work, and he added: "Our streets have the same influence. I hold that quiet, dignified, orderly streets have a psychological effect on the people. Such streets are found in Paris, Berlin and many other European cities. Broadway, on the other hand, is chaotic, shaggy, confused, irregular; and it produces an unrestful effect on one."—Washington Times.

The Critic's Office. A friend who is preparing a paper on criticism asked us our notion of a critic, and the best we could do off-hand was to bring to mind the young hero who, finding a break in a dike, thrust his arm into the hole and held back the devastating flood until help arrived. The flood is mediocrity, and criticism should be a dike holding it back, instead of being, as it is in this country, a sluiceway. Given a wall, it would be the duty of the critic to keep an eye on it, and to plug a leak whenever he spotted it.—Chicago Tribune.

Sick Women Made Well

Reliable evidence is abundant that women are constantly being restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

The many testimonial letters that we are continually publishing in the newspapers—hundreds of them—are all genuine, true and unsolicited expressions of heartfelt gratitude for the freedom from suffering that has come to these women solely through the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Money could not buy nor any kind of influence obtain such recommendations; you may depend upon it that any testimonial we publish is honest and true—if you have any doubt of this write to the women whose true names and addresses are always given, and learn for yourself.

Read this one from Mrs. Waters:

CAMDEN, N.J.—"I was sick for two years with nervous spells, and my kidneys were affected. I had a doctor all the time and used a galvanic battery, but nothing did me any good. I was not able to go to bed, but spent my time on a couch or in a sleeping-chair, and soon became almost a skeleton. Finally my doctor went away for his health, and my husband heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and got me some. In two months I got relief and now I am like a new woman and am at my usual weight. I recommend your medicine to every one and so does my husband."—Mrs. TILLIE WATERS, 530 Mechanic Street, Camden, N.J.

From Hanover, Penn.

HANOVER, PA.—"I was a very weak woman and suffered from bearing down pains and backache. I had been married over four years and had no children. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound proved an excellent remedy for it made me a well woman. After taking a few bottles my pains disappeared, and we now have one of the finest boy babies you ever saw."—Mrs. C. A. RICKRODE, R.F.D., No. 5, Hanover, Pa.

Now answer this question if you can. Why should a woman continue to suffer without first giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial? You know that it has saved many others—why should it fail in your case?

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No one sick with woman's ailments does justice to herself if she does not try this famous medicine made from roots and herbs, it has restored so many suffering women to health. Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.



OTHER REASON A GOOD ONE

Owner of Fowls Justified in Assertion That He Would Get No Eggs From Frightened Chicks.

Young Adolphus de Milyuns was out driving his own car. He was a scorching and believed in going straight ahead. It was in the heart of York-shire.

Suddenly a terrific clucking under the wheels told him some accident had happened. He pulled up and glanced back. Two fowls lay dead in his track, while another two were fleeing, screaming, back to home and safety.

"That'll be 14 shillings, please," remarked a burly man in corduroys, who appeared on the scene promptly; "that's three-and-six apiece for the four."

"Four!" gasped Adolphus. "But I only killed two."

"That's right," agreed the fowls' owner, "but them other two will never lay a blessed egg after this."

"I'm sorry," said the motorist, as he handed over the money. "Due to the fright, I suppose?"

The countryman shook his head as he slammed the silver into his pocket. "Partly fright," he agreed slowly, "but mainly, I reckon, it's because they ain't hens!"—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

Loyal, but Suspicious. "You insist on having everything you use made in America?"

"Yes," answered the intensely patriotic citizen; "even most of my war news."

Paradoxical Weakness.

"Jaggs is always tight nowadays."

"What a loose life to lead."—Baltimore American.

INSOMNIA

Leads to Madness, if Not Remedied.

"Experiments satisfied me, some 5 years ago," writes a Topeka woman, "that coffee was the direct cause of the insomnia from which I suffered terribly, as well as extreme nervousness and acute dyspepsia."

"I had been a coffee drinker since childhood, and did not like to think that the beverage was doing me all this harm. But it was, and the time came when I had to face the fact, and protect myself. I therefore gave up coffee abruptly and absolutely, and adopted Postum for my hot drink at meals."

"I began to note improvement in my condition very soon after I took on Postum. The change proceeded gradually, but surely, and it was a matter of only a few weeks before I found myself entirely relieved—the nervousness passed away, my digestive apparatus was restored to normal efficiency, and I began to sleep restfully and peacefully."

"These happy conditions have continued during all of the 5 years, and I am safe in saying that I owe them entirely to Postum, for when I began to drink it I ceased to use medicines."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

His Choice. "Unluck at cards, lucky in love." "Humph!" sneered the cynic. "I'd rather be lucky at cards."

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Ty Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Stinging—just eye comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Japanese mills are suffering from a shortage of cotton supplies.

Rheumatism Is Torture

Many pains that pass as rheumatism are due to the failure of the kidneys to drive off uric acid thoroughly. When you suffer with backache, headache, too, dizziness and urinary disturbances, get Doan's Kidney Pills, the remedy that is recommended by over 30,000 people in many different lands. Doan's Kidney Pills help weak kidneys to drive out the uric acid which so often causes backache, rheumatism and lumbago.

A Pennsylvania Case

John W. Bentley, 225 S. Warren St., Philadelphia, Pa., says: "My back pained me severely, especially mornings. I was lame and stiff across my joints and could hardly straighten. Headaches and dizzy spells bothered me and a specialist said I was threatened with Bright's disease. Doan's Kidney Pills gave me a permanent cure."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.



Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Color Restorer

Never Fails to give beautiful color to GRAY HAIR

More than a half century of success. If your dealer hasn't it, send \$1.00 and a large bottle will be sent you by parcel post.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN, 65 Barclay St., New York

Renews Your Youthful Appearance

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Bilelessness, Headache, Dizziness, Indigestion. They do their duty. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature

Asa Wood

PARKER'S HAIR BALM A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For restoring Color and Beauty to the Hair. 50c and \$1.00 as directed.

UNUSUAL relief, soon removes swelling and short breath, often gives entire relief in 15 to 25 days. The treatment sent FREE. DR. THOMAS E. GREEN, Successor to Dr. H. B. Green & Sons, Box A, Chatsworth, Cal.